PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,113—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule ...2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...9th "
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt ...16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ...23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ...30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ...6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ...13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ...20th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ...4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester, 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ...18th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	755	W.B.Andrews ...25th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'SS N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to
L. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 24, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court Street House.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OHNO, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 30th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about 30th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 30th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,433	8th October

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Lidin	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

TRADE MARK.

A Splendid Selection of Goods suitable for Presents on all occasions.

PLATED GOODS,
JEWELLERY,
FANCY GOODS,
ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS AND BOWLS.
Parcels sent for Selection.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWO NOVELS TO BE READ!

OUIDA'S
New Novel
"THE MASSARENES"
Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8.

"Extremely popular."—*St James's Gazette.*
"Clever."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*
"Brilliant, if daring."—*Scotsman.*
"Excellent."—*Punch*
"Incomparably her best."—*National Observer.*
"Extremely interesting. A brilliant picture of a contemporary mania."—*Daily Telegraph.*

"THE PURSUIT OF THE HOUSE-BOAT." Re. 1-8.

Being some further Account of the Doings of the Associated Shades, under the Leadership of Sherlock Holmes, Esq.
BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

MISS EMILY SOLDENE'S RECOLLECTIONS. "MY THEATRICAL and MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS." With 7 Portraits ..... Rs. 2

"Illustrated London News."—"I hear everybody is buying the Book."
"Newcastle Leader."—"A veritable mine of anecdote."
"World."—"One of the most diverting and readable Autobiographies of recent years."

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs, and Durable best PLATING:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65 to	225
Liqueur Frames	35 to	70
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to	30
Prize Cups	18 to	50
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to	30
Claret Jugs	15 to	25
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to	115
Fruit Stands	15 to	100
Sugar Boxes	7 to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5	
Sardine Boxes	20 to	30
Inkstands	9 to	70
Table Lamps	25 to	50
Nut Crackers	4 to	6
Smokers' Sets	20 to	60
Ice Water Jugs	45 to	95
Egg Boilers With Spirit Lamp	10 to	30
Asparagus Tongs	13	
Soup Tureens	5 to	10
Venison Dishes	90	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to	25
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to	120
Fruit Spoons	20 to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to	125
Biscuit Boxes	15 to	50
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to	45
Sitting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40	
Cruet Frames	15 to	80

	Rs.	Rs.
Egg Frames	20 to	60
Ice Buckets	12 to	20
Ice Tongs	5	
Ice Bowls	18	
Wine Services	50 to	100
Cigar Lighters	9	
Flower Stands	15 to	65
Ash Trays	2 to	6
Napkin Rings	2 to	8
Toast Racks	10 to	20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to	48
Salt Cellars	4 to	8
Christening Mugs	9 to	25
Salad Bowls	35 to	45
Call Gongs	15 to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	95
Cheese Covers	20	
Vegetable Dishes	55 to	70
Spirit Flasks	8 to	20
Dessert Knives in Cases	40 to	110
Tantalus	40 to	70
Fish Carvers in Cases	20 to	30
Chutney Jars	15 to	35
Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to	25
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to	25
Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30 to	40

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MOIENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£37 0,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL, CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

CAUTION!
BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

THE S. S. "PROMETHEUS" has arrived from SINGAPORE and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
OF ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed full charge of the Company's affairs and accordingly withdrawn the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS on the 31st August last.

F. J. PARROTT,
Manager for India & the East.

Bombay, September 28th, 1897.

S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the above Fund will be held in the Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee Girls' School, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1.) Selection of a site for the Statue.
(2.) To decide upon the final disposal of the Balance of the Fund.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJI GOKULDAS,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
DARASHAW RUTTONJI CHICHGAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this DAY, the THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (forty) per whole and Rs. 10 (ten) per quarter share (free of income tax) for the year ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કુંપની,

i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held THIS DAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (fifty) per share (free of income tax) for the year ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસી, મુળજી સન્સની કુંપની,

i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
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Bombay, the twenty-first of September, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 0-2m., 6-3a. Low water, 5-50m., 0-3a.

Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.

Lecture by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, John Connon School, 6 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Naval and Military Variety Entertainment, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be polo, this evening, at 5-15.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "Prayer, the characteristic action of Religion," will be delivered, at the John Connon School, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman.

ENTERTAINMENT.—To-night, a musical and dramatical entertainment will be given at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the society of N. S. De Piedade, by Portuguese ladies and gentlemen amateurs.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY STUDENT.—Mr. Jagonath Rameshunder Murkuti, a student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, who went to England in April last, has successfully passed the examination of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He returned to Bombay last week, and has been appointed one of the Medical officers in charge of inspection duty at Palghur.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING ON THE SABARMATI.—A correspondent writes:—On Saturday afternoon, four Mahomedan fakirs attempted to cross the River Sabarmatti, towards the down stream side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Bridge. On reaching the deepest part, one of the fakirs, who was leading, a short and stout man, accidentally disappeared and was carried by the current to a distance of about three furlongs. It appears that, gardener, watchman, and two trollymen, in the employ of Mr. F. G. Lynde, Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, observed the incident, and at once volunteered to rescue the man. They went down the river and crossed to where the fakir's head was seen. The trollyman, named Saulla, succeeded in reaching the man. The fakir was conveyed ashore. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lynde rendered every assistance in supplying medicine, etc., and brought the man round.

THE MAHOMEDAN CLUB.—The ninth social gathering of the Mahomedan Club, which had been postponed on account of the lamentable death of the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, came off last Sunday, at Mr. Miran Mahomed Chhotani's bungalow, Malabar Hill. The gathering included Khojas and Memons, Koknis and Dakhins, Arabs and Moguls, and a well arranged programme of in-door and out-door games was gone through. A photograph of the assembly was taken in the afternoon and a meeting was held in the evening to distribute the prizes as follows:—In musical genius—Mr. Abdul Karim Noor Mahomed, 1st prize; and Mr. Abdul Hafiz Sakka, 2nd prize. In chess:—Mr. Abdul Kadir Khalkatay. In music—Mr. Mahomed Ismael Nawrungay, 1st prize; and Mr. Ahmed Shebaliee, 2nd prize. In the running race—Mr. Ali Shebaliee. Mr. Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosain's management of the table helped much in the success of the gathering.

A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.—It will be remembered that on the Diamond Jubilee day there was a grand procession of boys of all the schools at Mandvie and other Gujarat towns, organized by Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani. The procession went to her Majesty's statue at Queen's Road, where a circle was formed, and some boys in the front of the statue sang specially composed songs in honour of the Queen. A photograph of the scene was taken and copies have been distributed by Mr. Khimji amongst high officials both here and in England. One copy was sent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who acknowledged the receipt of it through his Private Secretary. Mr. Khimji also sent on the 20th ultimo a copy of the photograph to her gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. He has received the following letter in acknowledgment:—"Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, 7th September, 1897.—The Private Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani's letter of the 20th ultimo, with the enclosed photograph, which he has laid before the Queen, who has desired her thanks to be returned to Mr. Kayani."

SUICIDE BECAUSE ACCUSED OF THEFT.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-two years, was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School, by a mendicant, named Vithal Sakoji, who informed the police. Constable Brewin proceeded to the spot and had the body removed, which was decomposed and bore no marks of violence. The body was dressed in a saree, and had some small ornaments on it. On the news being circulated by the police by means of buttrakees, the body was subsequently identified to be that of a woman, named Taki, wife of one Raghoo Bhagoo, a carpenter, residing at Kolbhatwady. It appears that the deceased had been suspected of having stolen a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to the wife of her husband's brother, who resides in an adjoining room of the same house. The alleged stolen ornament was subsequently found in its place, whence it had been missed three days previously. The deceased took the accusation to heart and appeared to be morose. When the husband awoke on Sunday morning, he found the wife missing from home. He made inquiries and searched for her, but failed to find her until yesterday morning, when the body was discovered as above stated. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on the Esplanade, on view of the body, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE LATE MR. DHARAMSI.—A general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Khadim-i-Islam Association was held on Sunday, at 9 p.m., at New Nagpada, Hoozria Street, a large and influential gathering of Mahomedans being present. Mr. Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood was voted to the chair. The honorary secretary said that this meeting was convened for the purpose of voting an address of condolence to the family of the late Hon'ble Abdoolla Mehlir Ali Dharamsi, whose untimely death a few days before had cast a gloom over the whole city, and which was a great blow to the Mahomedan community in general. Mr. Hasan Khan, a member of the family of Mr. M. A. Rogay, then gave a brief biographical sketch of the deceased, and said that the loss to the community was irreparable both as regards education, in which he took a keen interest, and the general advancement of the community both moral and political. Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba also spoke, and said that the deceased gentleman as a member of the Joint Schools' Committee, honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa, and in other capacities always took a lively interest in the welfare of his people. The local Government, appreciating his sterling qualities, were pleased to nominate him to the Legislative Council, a distinction of which the community were very proud. Khan Saheb Munshi Syed Mahmoodn also discoursed fluently on the merits and the good qualities of the deceased gentleman. On the suggestion of the honorary secretary, it was unanimously resolved to present an address of condolence to the family of the deceased. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting terminated at 11 o'clock.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The Police Diamond Jubilee races, which were unavoidably postponed in June last, came off at the Esplanade parade-ground, yesterday afternoon, as follows:—The 1st race,—The Policemen's Race—100 yards; 2nd race.—The Policemen vs. Townsmen—200 yards; 3rd Race.—The Police Jumps (in gunny bags); 4th race,—The Tug-of-war—The Police vs. Military. 5th race.—Police vs. Townsmen (water chatties on their heads); 6th race,—The Police Jumps; and the 7th race.—General race of the Police boys (over 12 years) and the Town's boys. There was a large gathering of spectators, among whom were Mr. and the Misses Colgrave, Mrs. and the Misses Wells, Mrs. Dubois, and a few lady guests from Bombay and Poona, the Collector, and his assistants, Assistant to the Collector of Customs, the District Superintendent of Police and his assistant, the Superintendent of Thana Jail, the Forest Officer, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Vincent, of the Bombay Bank, and others. Excellent arrangements were made, and the races skilfully managed by their honorary secretary, Mr. W. A. Dubois. The following are the results of the races as decided by the judges, composed of the District Superintendent of Police, the Officer Commanding Detachment H. M's. 22nd Regiment, Bo. Native Infantry and the Native Commandant of the Armed Police, Thana:—The First Race—Constable Abdool Sukoor won prize No. 1 of Rs. 4; Constable Wassoodeo Mahesh, prize No. 2 of Rs. 2; and Constable Ram Sing, prize No. 3, Re. 1. Second Race—Lance-Naik Narayen won prize No. 1 of Rs. 3—Private Gaj Narayen, prize No. 2, Re. 1; and Private Harmaolch prize No. 3, Re. 1. Third Race—Constable Wassoodeo Mahesh won prize No. 1 of Rs. 4 Constable Shivram Bhiva, prize No. 2, Rs. 2; and Constable Gungaram Balaram, prize No. 3, Re. 1. Fourth Race—The Military carried the prize of Rs. 8. Fifth Race—Constable Rajaram Raghunnath won prize No. 1 of Rs. 3; Constable Shivram Bhiva, prize No. 2, Rs. 2; and Constable Ramjee Babajee, prize No. 3, Re. 1. Sixth Race—Constable Gafrasing Partising won prize No. 1 of Rs. 4; Constable Goolam Rassool, prize No. 2, Rs. 2; and Constable Wassudeo Mahesh, prize No. 3, Re. 1. Seventh Race (1-4 run)—Boy Raghoo Sooroo won prize No. 1 of Rs. 4; Dhondoo Mahadoo, prize No. 2, Anc. 12; and Namdeo, prize No. 3, Anc. 8. (2nd run)—Boy Hari Gangaram won prize No. 1, of Re. 1; Gafaram Ahir, prize No. 2, Anc. 8; and Boy Mahadeo Rama won prize No. 3 of Ans. 4.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

THE announcements made during the past week by the India Council mark an important change in the current of Government remittances between this country and the East. As is well-known, remarks the "Financial Observer," the custom hitherto has been, in order to provide for the large amount of interest payments here on sterling indebtedness for State and railway loans, to offer for sale here week by week drafts on the local Treasuries of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, such bills and transfers being purchased in London by merchants and bankers, as affording the most ready means of making cash payments in India. The heavy military expenditure connected with the north-western frontier added to outlay caused by the famine, has, however, so depleted the Indian Treasuries that payment of such drafts has become inconvenient or impossible for the time being. Their amount has therefore been considerably reduced of late, and on Thursday notice was given that their issue would be altogether suspended for a period of ten weeks. This was followed on Friday by the announcement that the Government will be prepared on Thursday next to receive tenders of drafts on Calcutta and Bombay at ten days' sight for one crore of rupees. The ordinary course of remittance is thus reversed, and the banks will have to provide for the time being the facilities for which they have hitherto relied upon Government finance. The inconvenience to trade will, of course, be less than if we were at the height of the shipping season. In the present condition of the market silver forms a very unfavourable form of remittance, and it seems probable that the Government's action will induce gold exports in the near future. That metal may be used at 1s. 4d. to the rupee to obtain silver currency in India, and if this be done to any large extent the first step will be taken towards the establishment of a gold standard.

The principal organ of the bimetallist party, writing on the monetary situation in India apprehends the possibility of a gradual depletion of the rupee reserve with the continued demand for rupees against currency notes (not gold), for active circulation with increase of population, hoarding, wear and tear, loss, and possible exportation across the frontier, under the policy of closed mints. At the present time it is understood that in Indian Government has temporarily suspended the sales of Council drafts because of the relative lowness of the rupee reserve, and also because it requires rupees to pay the expenses of the military operations on the frontier. The return of a brisk export season would also result in further withdrawals of rupees to send up country to move the produce, currency notes being of no more use for this purpose than they are of use for paying the expenses of the military operations. If a continuance of such drains, is assumed there must come a time when the stock of rupees held as reserve would be exhausted. But there would still be currency notes in circulation; that is, there would be the balance forming the fiduciary issue. If gold were offered for rupees, that would also drain away the rupees; but it seems to the journal in question probable that if rupees were wanted currency notes, rather than gold, would be presented. Assuming that gold were presented, that would drain the stock of rupees just the same as the cashing of currency notes, and would leave outstanding an equivalent amount of currency notes for subsequent presentation in exchange for rupees. The metallic reserve would, however, then consist of gold and not of rupees, and gold is not legal tender in India. The Indian Government has, however, taken power to pay out gold in exchange for rupees—and therefore it may be assumed that it has taken power to pay out gold for currency notes—by an executive order, which might at any time be made; in other words, the Indian Government might in this way make gold legal tender at the adopted rate, that of one sovereign being equivalent to 15 rupees. But it is assumed that the demand would be for rupees, and not for sovereigns, and in his memorandum on the subject forwarded to the Secretary of State for India in connection with the proposals for the establishment of the gold standard in India Sir David Barbour, the Finance Minister for India at that time, pointed out that even a 10-rupee gold coin would be quite unsuited for ordinary transactions in India, such as the payment of the wages of the coolies, soldiers, or police, the payments to opium cultivators, the purchase of produce, and the payment of rents by the ryots. The gold might, of course, be used for remittance to Great Britain for the payment of India's sterling liabilities, its place being taken in the reserve by rupees received for taxes and not required, in such a case, to meet Council bills, which, of course, would not be drawn if gold were remitted home instead. Or the gold might be used for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage into rupees on Government account. In either case the gold reserve, even if such a reserve were ever formed, would disappear, except in so far as, with silver at, say, its present price, the Government might make a considerable profit on the coinage of rupees.

An original and somewhat elaborate scheme for easing the difficulties of the perennial coinage question which can hardly be called a scheme of bimetallism, though it takes both gold and silver into account, was recently submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has attracted some attention in financial circles. It is based on the utilisation of silver and gold in fixed proportions as an amalgam for the minting of token money and the disuse of the two metals for independent coinage. One of the chief recommendations of this plan is that it would diminish the evil of fluctuating values between gold and silver as well as the expense and uncertainties of exchange. The suggestion comes from a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, who intends to give greater publicity to his ideas through the medium of a pamphlet or small volume.

The recent advance in the price of wheat is not so great as is commonly assumed. Towards the end of the cereal year 1895-6—in the third week of August—the Gazette "average" price of English wheat was 22s. 4d. per quarter. An upward movement then set in, founded upon estimates of insufficient supply, which carried the average by successive weekly additions to 33s. 4d. per quarter at the end of November. Within a little more than three months, therefore, the rise was eleven shillings, equivalent to rather more than 49 per cent. From that time onward there was a descent, marked by fluctuations, and in the week ended on June 19, 1897, the lowest recent figure—viz., 27s.—was reached. It is from this point that the present advance must be reckoned—an advance which has sent up the average week by week without interruption to 31s. 8d. per quarter at the end of August. On the present occasion, therefore, the rise has been only 4s. 8d. per quarter, or at the rate of a little more than 17 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that the upward movement has not been so important in itself as that of last year, nor has the price yet gone so high as that attained last November. It is true that speculation is more active than it was a year ago, and that good quantities of wheat for future delivery have been sold at prices quite as high as those paid on the culmination of the rise in the autumn of 1896. But even now the level of prices is not above that of the ten years from 1883 to 1893, and it is at least 30 per cent below the average of the preceding decade. Judged by experience, therefore, the present market value of wheat—the principal food material of the world—cannot be described as very high. The advance is founded not only upon the small visible supply, but also upon accepted estimates which go to show that the production of wheat in France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, and the Danubian States will this year be altogether much below an average amount. On the other hand the United States and Canada are expected to have a large surplus available for export which will go far towards making good the deficiency, and Russia is said to have considerable reserves from last year's harvest which will partially supply the void in the yield of 1897. After reckoning, however, all that can be looked for from these sources, about 12,000,000 quarters will be needed from India, South America, and Australia, which can only be received after the next crops are reaped in these regions between December and March next. The European and American markets will thus be influenced in a much greater degree than usual by the prospects of the supplies, during the next twelve months, from these more distant parts of the world. It is not at all certain that a further material rise in the price of wheat will be enforced, at any rate until it is found that the auxiliary supplies which are hoped for in the early months of next year from India and South America will prove seriously deficient.

No little distress is being caused in Lancashire by the continuance of the dullness of the Manchester market for cotton yarns and goods. Such slight improvements of demand as have appeared have been fitful and partial. Reports of the progress of the Indian South-west Monsoon are so far favourable, and if no adverse change should occur within the next two or three weeks, the safety of the autumn-repead crops, the principal ones in the year, may be considered as well assured. Meanwhile the demand for goods on the part of India merchants, though somewhat fuller than before, has not yet become active. For China the buying has slackened under the influence of a sharp decline in the price of silver and in the China exchanges. Business for the Central and South American markets has also been slow, and in other directions the demand for foreign markets has rarely exceeded very moderate proportions. Prices in the cotton market have fluctuated considerably under the influence of speculative action, and this circumstance, together with enlarged estimates of the growing American cotton crop, has tended to inspire buyers of yarns and goods with a cautious spirit both at home and abroad. The home trade in cotton goods and in textile manufactures generally, though fairly sustained, shows distinct signs of slackening, which is traceable, in part at least, to apprehensions as to the effects, direct and indirect, of the extensive stoppage of work in the engineering industry.

It is an interesting announcement of the Bank of England that it is now prepared to negotiate full three months bank paper. Hitherto, of course, the Bank has not been willing to accept bills of a longer usance than sixty days, and much of its business has been paper of a much shorter date. But the change of policy on the part of the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street is really merely the revival of an ancient custom. Many years ago bills of three months' currency were freely taken, but owing to the large number of bills in circulation, of which the Bank obtained a greater proportion than was considered desirable, the practice was abandoned. The retention of the official minimum at two per cent. has by no means given universal satisfaction. True that little was shown in the weekly statement to necessitate an immediate advance in the rate, but the general consensus of opinion is that the advance has only been delayed, that it must come sooner or later, and that it would have been far preferable to have ended the existing uncertainty. On the other hand, it was hardly to be expected that the directors would raise the value of money pending the placing of the Indian Treasury Bills on Tuesday next. With this matter out of the way the course will be somewhat cleared. So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, operators rejoice in the fact that another settlement will be arranged on the basis of a 2 per cent. bank rate. The reserve in the banking department now amounts to 24½ millions, as compared with 32 1-4 millions a year ago.

PETITION AGAINST THE SACRIFICE OF KINE.

AT a meeting of the Hindus held at Madhav Baug, Khetwady last evening, for the purpose of forwarding a petition to the Native Princes and chiefs of India against the prevalent practice of the sacrifice of kine on the Dussera day festival and requesting them to discourage it by all means in their power, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided. A petition was adopted and the chairman was empowered to sign it on behalf of the meeting and to forward it for favourable consideration and action to the Native Chiefs of India. The following are the excerpts from the petition:—

May it please Your Highness,—The following petition respectfully showeth, that the undersigned members of the Hindu community of Bombay gathered in a Public Meeting held at Madhav Baug, beg to approach your Highness with this appeal with sanguine hopes, that the same will receive your Highness' kind consideration in connection with the religious cause mentioned below:—That on the annual "Dussera Navaratra" holidays it is customary to kill buffaloes, goats, &c., for propitiating the Goddess Bhavani &c., for the welfare of the territory and its people all throughout the year, and the number of such offerings depends generally upon the extent of the territory ruled by each Prince. That it is impossible at this stage to trace the date and origin of this custom and its validity according to the tenets of the Hindu religion, but it is certain that this extremely cruel and inhumane custom that they humbly beg to submit briefly the following observations:—That it is an undoubted fact, that the Shastras of all Hindu Sects are unanimous in reference to the non-destruction of animal life and voluminous treatises have been written on the subject by their respective Acaryas or ancient Spiritual Preceptors with a view to save time and trouble a few quotations may suffice to serve the object of the present appeal. That the arguments advanced above relate to the followers of the Vedic religion. Independent of them, attention is also invited to the proverbially extreme regards for the preservation of life in any form by the Jains in accordance with the tenents of their holy religion as described in their and several Agams. The wise principles enjoined by their Tirthankars are also worth consideration. Moreover, the question of animal slaughter for offerings to gods and goddesses was discussed at great length sometime ago, in several meetings of Shastris and Pandits held at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Limbdi and many other places, who have with one voice proclaimed the practice to be against Hindu religion at the instance of the Rajasaheb Shree Mahendravijiji of Dharampore, and on account of the decision received thereon the Rajasaheb has virtually done away with this evil practice. The animals slaughtered for such kinds of wild offerings are generally made to parade before the ruling Chief or his representative, who generally only touches them by the point of his sword and applies a drop of the consecrated blood and then retires leaving the criminal process of torturing to be completed by some other persons. It is therefore to be contended that a drop of animal blood is only sufficient for the ceremony, (if required at all) even then the poor tortured animals deserve to be consigned to Pinjarapole or such fitting asylum. The supporters of this cruel method of animal slaughter, may come forward to say that the custom has existed from time immemorial and that hitherto no one has come forward to question its prudence or validity, the only answer for this argument is that the custom does not exist from time immemorial as no mention has been made in Vedas, Brahmanas, Shrustes and other ancient religious books and that the Devi Puran contains something relating to this but this book is not a religions book of ancient time and the Shastris in the meetings above referred to, have not recognized the Devi Puran as a religious reference book, and that gradually as people get more and more enlightened by education under the benign British rule, as well as under the Native wise and refined Government of the present day, they always carry out certain reforms of old and blind faith customs, which in ages past may not have attracted their notice. It is a patent fact that persons of all nations, religions, castes and creed will admit that their moral obligations are to show mercy towards every living creature in this universe such as are harmless and inoffensive and as such this Divine law needs strict observances at the hands of all belonging to the blessed human creation. Even the British Government has prevented by law the torture of animals even in the name of religion. With these above few arguments, which are invaluable, we beg to conclude this appeal and fervently pray that your Highness will be graciously pleased to grant that mercy to all creatures on whose behalf we have respectfully ventured to move and we, as in duty bound shall every pray.

The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chair.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th September 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday, 30th instant, from 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

In laying before you our seventeenth annual report of the working of your company's mill for the year ending 30th June 1897, it will be seen from reference to the accompanying balance-sheet and profit and loss statement that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 77,099-3-7 for the period under review, including the last year's balance of Rs. 5,608-7-4. Your directors propose to pay a dividend for the year ending 30th June last at Rs. 50 per share which will absorb Rs. 60,000; to set aside to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 15,000; and the balance to next year's account Rs. 2,099-3-7;—total Rs. 77,099-3-7. In common with other mills in Bombay, your directors had great difficulty in working your mill from December to April last, owing to the flight of workmen from Bombay on account of plague and though your mill was partly at work during May and June last, yet owing to high wages paid to workmen it worked at a loss, so that the good working of the first six months was wiped off to some extent by the loss of the last six months. Taking into consideration the above circumstances, your directors hope that the profit made by your company is satisfactory. As reported last year the loom-shed of your mill continues closed.

Your directors take this opportunity to record their sincere regret at the very sad death of one of their esteemed colleagues the late Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, in whom the board has lost a very hardworking and energetic member. They have appointed in his place Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, whose nomination requires yours confirmation. Your directors have also appointed Mr. Kersondas Hargovan an additional member on the board, and his nomination also requires your confirmation. Messrs. Ramjee Lukhmidas and Gordhandas Kursondas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Your company's property including buildings, machinery, shafting, gearing and goods under process is insured for Rs. 14,15,000, and cotton, yarn, piece good, stores, &c., for Rs. 6,00,000. You are requested to appoint auditors for 1897-98.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the year ending 31st June last was declared. The appointments of Mr. Vithal Das Damoder Thackersey and Mr. Kersondas Hargovan as directors, made by the board, were confirmed. Messrs. Ramjee Lukhmidas and Gordhandas Kursandas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framji Temooji and Sunderdas Narandas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings of the meeting terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Yours directors, as usual, beg to lay before you their twenty-fourth annual report with the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1897. From the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss you will find that your company has made a net profit of Rs. 48,417-8-3, including the last balance of Rs. 8,400-5-0. As we informed you in our last report, that the imposition of excise duty on cloth by the Government formed a heavy item to add to the cost of the cloth, and this caused entire stoppage in the free sale thereof. This was materially helped by the famine which was keenly felt all over the country, and the result was that almost half the number of looms had to be stopped all the year round. Again toadd to the calamity the millworkmen took flight to their native country owing to the bubonic plague raging during the period from December to the end of April last, and the mill had to work with only a few hands during that time. Then again the workmen, during this period and long after, had to be paid almost double their wages, and thus a portion of the profits, earned by your mill during the first six months had to be set off against loss during the latter half year. The secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., having taken into consideration all the bad effects the mill had to suffer during the period under review, have kindly foregone a sum of Rs. 15,000 out of their commission with the express condition that the amount be carried to the depreciation of machinery account; and it is gratifying for your directors to inform you that they have accepted the same with thanks. This amount added to the sum of Rs. 48,417-8-3, will make a total profit of Rs. 63,417-8-3 which your directors purpose to divide as under: A dividend for the year ending 30th June 1897, at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share will absorb Rs. 48,000, to carry to the depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 15,000; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 417-8-3;—total Rs. 63,417-8-3. During the year there have been added four doubling frames. Your directors believe it opportune here to record with sincere regret the sad death of one of their esteemed colleagues Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas. In him your directors have lost a very hardworking and energetic member. His sound advice and long experience were very valuable to the board. They have appointed Mr. Kersondas Kursondas in his place, by which your confirmation is requested. Your confirmation to the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey as an additional director of the board is also requested. Messrs. Vundravandas Ramjee and Gordhandas Kursondas retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. The purpose of your mill is insured against risk by fire for Rs. 15,72,000, and cotton yarn, cloth, stores, &c., for Rs. 5,11,000, aggregating Rs. 20,83,000.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole, and Rs. 10 per quarter share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Gordhandas Kursondas and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey as directors, made by the board, were confirmed. Messrs. Vandravandas Ramjee and Gordhandas Kursondas, who retire by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Govindjee Madhowjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Mr. Lakhmidass Khimji presided at the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday at the registered office of the company at New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, when the following report and the resolutions embodied therein were carried:—

The directors beg to submit audited accounts of the company for the year ended on 30th June 1897. The period under report was of general trade depression, and the mill industry in particular had to contend against many adverse circumstances. In consequence of the bubonic plague there was a general exodus of mill-hands, and the company's mill had to be totally closed in March last. Scarcity of workmen and higher wages had to be faced. Having regard to these, the directors trust that the profit of Rs. 24,248-9-1, which the company made during the year, will be considered satisfactory. The extension machinery referred to in the last report has been received and mostly fitted up. The same, it is expected, will be in working order shortly. The directors very much regret to have to record the death of their valued colleague and chairman, Mr. Carsandas Valubhdas. He had been connected with the board of your company for a long time, and he always assisted them with his long experience and judicious advice. The vacancy on the board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., which requires your confirmation. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji and Naranji Iswarkadas, retire from the board by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, yesterday, at 5 p.m., Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee presiding. The following report of the directors was received and adopted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their second report and the audited accounts of the company for the period commencing from 19th November 1896 and ending 31st August 1897, which they request you to adopt. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during this period were pallas 4575. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the period were 14,016 bales.

On referring to the accounts you will observe that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 24,573-9-3, which result your directors believe looking to the famine and very short cotton crop of the season is excellent and more than satisfactory for the period under report, and your directors propose to apportion the profits as follows: To be paid as dividend at Rs. 15 per share on the paid-up 640 shares, Rs. 9,600; to be carried to reserve fund account, Rs. 14,000; to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 973-9-3;—total Rs. 24,573-9-3. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,15,500. One of your directors, Mr. Muthuradass Goculdass retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 31st August 1898 and to fix his remuneration.

On the motion of Mr. Bhagwandas Chatoobhoj, seconded by Mr. Ananrao Venayek, it was agreed to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share on the paid-up 640 shares. That Mr. Matharadass Goculdass, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Manecklal Armaram was appointed an auditor for the current year, and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders was accorded to the directors and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for the good management of the company's affairs during the year

RELIEF MEASURES AT POONA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—As the plague has made its re-appearance in Poona, some leading Mahajans of the town met together, on the 25th instant, at the shop of Shet Salcharam Manaraan Madiwale to consider what immediate steps should be taken to alleviate the miseries of sufferers. It was resolved to open a special Plague Hospital for the convenience of Gujarathi Vaishnava's Jain Gujarathees, Marwarees and Gujrathi and Marwari Brahmins, that might unfortunately suffer from the plague-fever. In order to open such hospital a sub-cription list was at once started, and a sum of Rs. 2,533 12 was subscribed on the spot. The following gentlemen subscribed amounts shown against their names:—Messrs. Sakharam Mansaram Madiwale, Rs. 401; Vajeeram and Keskachand, Rs. 351; Nanchand Moolchand, Rs. 351; Motichand Bhagwandas, Rs. 241; Chunilal Bulley, Rs. 251; Purshottamdas Dalsaram, Rs. 201; Kisandas Premchand Rs. 151; Harabhaee Dattaram, Rs. 105-4; Rawjee Sakalchand, Rs. 101; Gagabhaee Hathibhaee, Rs. 101; Tarachand Ramchand Rs. 51-4; Bhagchand Vithaldas Rs. 51-4; Vakhatchand Fulchand, Rs. 35-4; Gokuldas Narayandas, Rs. 31-4; Kisandas Tieumdas, Rs. 31-4; Kisandas Vishnudas, Rs. 25-4; Damodardas Bhagwandas, Rs. 25-4; Mukindas Narayandas, Rs. 21-4; Pestonjee Leanjeebhoy, Rs. 21-4; Manmohandas Dwarkadas, Rs. 15; and Gangabhagirthi Chandrabai Rs. 11-4.—Total Rs. 2,583 12. A committee will soon be formed, and it is believed that this committee will work in consultation with the Government Plague Committee, Poona, whose experienced advice will guide them in all important matters.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Prometheus, Captain R. Day, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Singapore, experienced strong wind and rainy weather. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Colobaria, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which reached this port yesterday, from Calcutta, had in the Bay of Bengal and round Ceylon uns'eady weather with rain up to the Malabar coast. The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Captain P. N. Pillar, which came in harbour, yesterday, from China via Colombo, met with fresh monsoon on the South of Cape Comorin, thence to Ceylon variable winds, fine weather and smooth sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY,

THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Colaba standard, reduced to the standard temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure reduced to 32° & M.S.L.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·811	Calm	1	89·6	72·1	80	...	15·65	−0·97
Sirsa	29·82	SE	1	93·6	71·8	81	...	13·35	−0·72
Delhi	29·811	NW	4	81·	73·4	86	0·28	20·16	−5·72
Agra	29·817	NE	6	90·0	77·9	86	...	31·23	+8·31
Cawnpore	29·804	ENE	3	89·5	77·9	91	0·03	25·39	...
Allahabad	29·815	SW	3	93·1	75·3	87	0·22	19·38	+0·78
Jhansi	29·824	Calm	1	91·1	75·2	79	...	24·4	−1·50
Jacobabad	29·771	Calm	2	100·5	72·1	62	...	4·08	+1·31
Karachi	29·73	Calm	9	91·3	80·0	71	...	11·89	+5·72
Jeypore	29·821	Calm	3	92·1	74·5	73	...	13·25	−10·6
Ajmere	29·857	Calm	3	90·1	72·6	86	0·0	21·71	+2·01
Deesa	29·8·8	SE	9	92·5	76·5	91	...	19·56	−9·02
Ahmedabad	29·833	SW	2	91·7	73·1	88	0·08	29·07	...
Bhuj	29·80	SE	6	93·5	77·9	89	0·42	42·92	−0·54
Rajkot	29·813	S	4	89·9	75·7	91	0·42	28·76	+1·40
Ghadeehi	29·809	SE	6	89·7	77·3	79	...	18·41	...
Veraval	29·793	SSE	6	84·5	80·7	90	0·15	18·45	...
Neemuch	29·8·2	WNW	4	86·7	71·7	81	0·07	27·79	−2·07
Indore	29·872	Calm	1	85·2	71·6	91	1·05	30·02	−1·05
Sangor	29·823	WSW	1	82·7	72·6	93	...	28·83	+2·84
Jubulpore	29·84	SSE	1	87·9	73·6	81	...	16·43

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Etiolated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd.). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "89A," care of this Paper.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rosa Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WANTED, SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Liberal salary given to reliable men. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "D. D." care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Berars, a thoroughly competent NATIVE ENGINEER holding a second Class Certificate, with experience of working Gin and Press Factories.

BONA-FIDE Sale of Mr. Seabrooke's valuable furniture, piano, aviary, sewing machine, books, etc., at No. 7, Grant Buildings, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excell nt. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

JUST RECEIVED from Messrs. New, Hudson and Co., London, Bicycles with Dunlop Welch Pneumatic Tyres, Roadsters complete, Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and all Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30' by 7' 2 by Hick Hargreaves and Co., of 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by W. and J. Galloway of 90 lbs. pressure. Also 31 second-hand Fly Throstle Frames 2" lift, 280 Spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Baloo Mills Tardeo.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI (L. M. & S.):—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM (L. M. & S.):—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 1 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PROGRAMME OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT TO TAKE PLACE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH.

PART I.

1. Overture.....The String Band, 21st Bombay Infantry.
2. Song Comic.....Marguerite.....Petty Officer J. JENKINS, R. N.
3. Clarionet Solo...Concert Aria for Clarionet.....Bergsone. Bandmaster ROBERTSON, 2nd Middlesex Regt.
4. Song .....Mrs. Longe.....
5. Song .....A Drama in one Son (U. N. Known. Capt. FLEET, R. N.
6. Song .....Bid me to Love.....Dauverghe Barnard Mr. NICHOLSON.
7. Stepdance .....Jack Robson, A.B.R.N. .....
8. Song.....Ora pro Nobis .....Piccolomini. Mrs. HOJEL.
9. Recitation .....Mr. Barker's Picture...Millais. Capt. FLEET, R. N.
10. Topical Song ..Pte. Valentine, R.M.L.I. .....

PART II.

THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Gyves.....Mr. H. E. Staddon, A. M. S.
Parkhurst.....Lce-Corpl. Hayhes, 2nd Middlesex Regt.
Joe .....Mr. E. J. Christie, 2nd R. I. Rifles.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

In the absence of further advices by wire (those last to hand having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date) we annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	230,000	236,000	148,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	44,000	54,000	30,000
" Continent	53,000	69,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	510,000	715,000	239,000
" exports to U. K. do.	66,000	134,000	62,000
" " to Continent do.	92,000	128,000	19,000
" Stock in the Ports	380,000	573,000	442,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,210,000	1,838,372	2,224,510
" " Surats	80,000	171,700	134,460

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	340,000	419,792	1,031,690
" London	4,000	3,500	5,000
American Afloat	40,000	130,000	53,000
East Indian	2,000	5,500	6,000
Total ...	386,000	558,792	1,100,690
Price of Middling-Americans	3 31-32d.	4 11-16d.	4 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-32d.	3 3-4d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	15-16d	1d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...Dec.	Rs.	10,07,974
" " Branches.....Dec.	"	35,180
Other " .....Dec.	"	396,588
Government Securities .....Dec.	"	374,784
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans .....Dec.	"	171,036
Bills Discounted and Purchased,...Dec.	"	305,042
Balances with other Banks .....Inc.	"	14,451
Cash.....Dec.	"	4,05,316

The Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day and which covers but five days of last week (Monday having been a holiday) shows but little change in any item, except the Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, from which withdrawals to the amount of some 10 lakhs took place, the aggregate decrease, including the Bank's branches, having been about 10½ lakhs. The feeling in the market had meantime become easy, and in the trade demand there was a decrease of a lakh of rupees, compared with a diminution of 22½ lakhs in the week preceding, the Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon showing a reduction of 4 lakhs, as against an addition of nearly 16 lakhs disclosed by the previous Return.

COTTON.—Although there has been a considerable decline in the value of this staple in the American and European markets, prices here for the new crop remain fairly firm, there being buyers of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 186 and of "Fully Good" Bengals for January, at Rs. 145 per candy. In ready old stuff, only a few purchases have been made at about previous rates, on local spinners' account.

Since the date of the last telegraphic weather and crop official reports received here in the middle of last week, more or less rain fell over the whole of the Cotton area, this morning's messages advising a fall of about 8¾ inches at Dhulia, nearly 9 inches at Jalgaum, 4¼ inches at Barsee, and 3¾ inches at Sholapore, which were the heaviest figures registered, the fall in the other districts having been comparatively light (especially in the Bengal circle) ranging from 9 cents at Oomrawattee to 2½ inches at Wun wan. At Broach, the fall was about half an inch. The condition of the crop was still favourable, according to this morning's telegrams, no damage from rain being reported, so far; but a break was needed where the late late fall had been heavy. In the Oomrawattee circle the plants were in flower in some districts, and were showing bolls in others.

WHEAT and SEEDS are but little enquired for by shippers and prices are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	178 bales.
Wheat	1,047 cwts.
Rapseed	1,123 "
Poppyseed	1,272 "
Castorseed	1,438 "
Rice	58,023 "

FREIGHTS.—This market closes very steady this morning. The Balmoral (s) on the berth for Dunkirk, is now asking 12s. per ton; and the Baron Androssan (s) wants 11s. 6d. for Havre and Antwerp, both October loading. For November and December loading, owners have refused 12s. 6d. for two ports charter, owing to other ports offering more remunerative business. Further engagements for May and June loading have been made at 13s. 6d. per ton, for picked ports.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Legitimate business was again upon a very small scale, all round; but speculators both bought and sold to a moderate extent. Merchants Bills continue scarce in the meantime, the market closing steady as follow:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-4d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs "	100 ¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at enhanced rates, our closing quotations for 3½ per Cents being 96 5-8 for Cash, and 96 9-16 for the Settlement; with the October account at 96 5-8; and Threes at 92, nominal.

SHARES.—There has again been a little movement in prices of Mill Scrip. Framjee Petit Mill are Rs. 20 higher; Hindustan and Jewraj Baloo, Rs. 15 each; Colaba and Indian Manfg., Rs. 10 each; and Currimbhoy and David, Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, City of Bombay and Western India are Rs. 15 lower each; Empress and Sonderdas, Rs. 10 each; and Imperial Cotton Rs. 5.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

21,93.—Chhotalal M and M—Ghellabhoi Atmaram vs Nanibhai—K J Mantri—Part heard.
15,97.—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi widow vs Bai Hari-Thakurdas—D and C.
10,97.—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and N.
23,96.—Mansuklal D and J—L W G R Carnac Administrator General vs Likhumsey Dhanji and D.
1,97.—Rehbi and D—Lakhmidas Damodar vs Dhanvahu widow—Mansuklal D and J.
2,96.—Bhalshanker and K—Shivshanker Ramchander vs Ravshanker Uttamram—M N Sakhatwalla.
18,97.—Bhalshanker and K—Purmanandas Tribhowandas vs Tribhowandas Jadhowjee—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

383,97.—Daphtary and F—Michael Francis D'Souza and another vs Goolam Hoosein Moolji and another—Daphtary and F, part heard.
338,97.—Broom and M—Hussonally Sullemanjee vs Goolam Hoosein Jewanjee—Part heard.
84,93.—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Jaffarbhoy Fazal Peeroo and others—Mugmlal and M.
511,96.—Chhi's M and M—Sonabai vs Luxmibai and another—K J Mantri.
673,96.—Payne G and S—Dana Gokul and others vs Motibai and others.
172,97.—Smetham B and Noble—Hurdiyalmul Daryanmull and another vs Damodhand Thakurdas and others.
229,97.—Crawford B and Co.—John Hetherington and Sons, Ld vs Lakmishanker Pranshanker and others.
214,97.—Wadia and G—Binjraj Hurdayamull and others vs Tarachand Gopalral and another—Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co.
331,97.—Bicknell M and M—Shreerene Moto vs Chunilal Pasalal.
407,97.—Bhalshanker and K—Narotumdas Candas vs Memon Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Ahlool Johanjir and P.
425,97.—Framjee M and M—Burjorjee Jamshedjee Kabrajee vs Alibai and others.
429,997.—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Doongersey and another vs Bundeallybhai Cassum and another.
431,97.—Framjee M and M—Nanabhai Ratanji Umrigar vs Birjorjee Sorabjee Shroff—Pestonjee R and K.
367,97.—Payne G and S—Dullibhand Moghji and others vs Hoosein Valla—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

26,97.—In person—Sakhoobhai vs Venayek Dhondu.
29,97.—In person—Ebrahim Cassum vs Sulleman Cassum.
23,97.—181,97.—Mineechcher A Vakil—Bai Bibiji vs Ismail Mahomed and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

20,97.—K D Shroff—Kondaji Goinaba vs Purshotam Champsey—Mulji and R—Part heard.
388,97.—Edgelow and G—Nagrojee Ratanjee Nazir vs Kessowjee Cullianjee and others—Bicknell M and M.
150,57.—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.
96,97.—Bicknell M and M—Pestonjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jijbhoy Pagthiwalla—Aiglesig H and D—To be heard at 3 p.m.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEWETSON—September 22, at Calicut, the wife of John Hewetson, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
HILL—September 22, at Bankipur, the wife of S C Hill, of a son.
LEONARD—September 16, at Pallaveram, the wife of Major A. W. Leonard, 2nd-in-Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—September 8, at Ryaukse, the wife of W F Richardson, D S P, of a daughter.
SMYTH—September 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon-Major John Smyth, M D, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROADWAY—WARBURTON—September 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev M C Sanders, Ernest Philip Broadway, Punjab Police, eldest son of P N Broadway, Punjab Police, to Ethel Hilda Maud, youngest daughter of Colonel R Warburton, C S I, late Political Officer, Khyber Pass.
WOOLLAM—HIGBY—September 15, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon A N W Spens, William Dixon Woollam, Indian Financial Department, only son of W D Woollam, of Manchester, to Lillian Alethea, only daughter of the late James Higby, of Colchester.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—September 14, at Markhanai, Lieutenant and Adjutant A W Bailey, 38th Dogras, killed in action, aged 29 years.
BIRD—September 2?, at Bangalore, Maud Elizabeth Mary, the dearly beloved daughter of O J and M A Bird, aged 17 years and 6 months.
HODGSON—September 15, at Burhogah, Chupra, of typhoid, Fred James Hodgson, son of Rev G F Hodgson, of Thrapston, Northampton, aged 25 years.
PRICHARD—September 18, at Bangalore, Caroline, the dearly beloved wife of Captain B Prichard, Retired List, aged 68 years, 5 months and 11 days.
TOMKINS—September 14, at Markhanai, Captain W E Tomkins, 38th Dogras, killed in action, aged 31 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897.

THE most important feature of the report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency upon the work of the Government Farms for the year 1896-97, is the account which Mr. Mollison gives of the experiments made, at the instance of Mr. J. N. Tata, to introduce into India the cultivation of long stapled Egyptian cotton. The industrial interests involved in the success or otherwise of these experiments renders it a matter for regret that the Deputy Director is not able to give a more favourable account of the experiments than that to which some three pages of his report are devoted. But it is to be remembered that from an agricultural point of view last year was a very exceptional one. The report only gives the results of the experiments at three places—two of them in the Province of Gujerat—and as we know that the trial was made in places far beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Mollison's opinions cannot be taken as establishing any very definite conclusion as to the possibility or otherwise of bringing within reach of our mills home grown cotton from which fine spinnings can be produced. The experiments to which Mr. Mollison refers scarcely represent a tithe of those which were conducted. Even if it were otherwise and these were the only trials, Mr. Tata would not, as the Deputy Director admits, be satisfied that the results of a single season are conclusive, especially as the season was an abnormal one. The report begins by a reference to the discouraging circumstance that numerous unsuccessful efforts have been made by Government officers and others to introduce into this country long-stapled varieties, both Egyptian and American. The only district in the Presidency where agriculturists continue to grow the exotic varieties is Dharwar, and even there the cultivation is declining year by year in favour of the indigenous short stapled Kumpta. As our readers are aware, Mr. Tata holds that these failures are principally due to the sowings having been made in the spring instead of the autumn. His experiments are based upon the production of the cotton as a rabi crop, thus making it dependent, as in Egypt, not upon the rainfall, but upon irrigation. As Mr. Mollisen points out, this means a good deal of initial expense, to be followed up by the exercise of great care in rearing the crops. The natural advantages of the Nile Valley for agricultural purposes are supplemented by the most careful and painstaking husbandry on the part of the Fellaheen. The soil is well worked and manured, and when smooth and friable is ridged up with the plough in ridges a yard apart. As the crop makes progress weeding is carefully attended to, and the soil of the ridges is so moved that the plants eventually occupy the crest of each ridge. All this when added to irrigation eight times over for each crop means an amount of work and care to which the Indian ryot is not accustomed, though no doubt if he found the crop to be a very profitable one, he would be willing to keep in check his inclination for rough and ready methods.

There is no doubt that if the experiments show that this exotic can be grown successfully in India, the question of the economic value of the discovery to the agriculturist will await solution before long stapled cotton becomes an Indian product of importance. Mr. Mollison is of opinion that the Egyptian cotton generally speaking could only be grown on irrigated land which now produces or is suitable for the production of valuable garden crops, which bring the cultivator Rs. 300 per annum or more. He regards the utilization of the deep black cotton soils of Broach and Surat as impracticable, as the land is not suitable for irrigation, but says that the lighter soil areas of Dharwar and Khandeish might be irrigated to advantage for the purpose, provided a sufficient supply of manure is used. Before taking up the cultivation of Egyptian cotton, therefore, the ryot would need to be assured that the cultivation was free from exceptional risk,—as Mr. Mollison considers it would be—and that the out-turn would be worth as much or more than that of ordinary garden crops. Mr. Tata's estimate of the value of the outturn in Egypt is equivalent, at the rate of exchange when this report was written in July, to Rs. 225 per acre. Therefore, to say the least, if Mr. Mollison's estimate of the value of suitable land when used for garden purposes is correct, it is an open question whether the cultivator would profit by the change. It must, of course, be borne in mind that the Bombay Presidency is not the whole of India, and that in other parts of the Empire the conditions surrounding the question are different. In the North-West Provinces, for instance, where several experiments are said to have been successful, irrigated land does not, generally speaking, yield such valuable crops as the irrigated tracts of the Deccan. Mr. Mollison's experience is derived from experiments with the seed supplied by Mr. Tata at three places: the Nadiad Farm on rich alluvial free working soil described as being capable of growing almost any crop under irrigation; on rich garden land in a village of the Sachin State near Surat; and on medium black soil on the Poona Farm. The report states that in each of these trials the seedlings came up strong, but as soon as the true leaves appeared they curled up, got brown and burnt by the sun. The growth was slow, and a number of the seedlings died. At Nadiad almost complete failure was the result, although the crop was grown strictly in accordance with the Egyptian method, excepting that the light sandy soil required more frequent light irrigation than that given in the Nile valley. At the Sachin village, where the operations were carefully superintended, there was no produce of marketable value, for although the progress at first was good, the bolls came to nothing. Some were affected with boll worms, others withered and dried before ripening and did not open.

The results of the experiment at the Poona farm were on the whole satisfactory, and certainly justify further trials there. The young cotton seedlings were unhealthy for a time, but were freshened by the fall of three-quarters of an inch of rain in the middle of November. This is the more noteworthy because rain or fog causes considerable damage to the growing crops in Egypt. After this rain at Poona the crop made vigorous growth, and had at one time the appearance of yielding very heavily, but as it ripened the boll worm did considerable harm. However, the outturn was at the rate of 886 lbs. seed cotton—lint and seed—per acre. It gave 33·4 per cent. lint, which is two per cent. less than good Surat and about half the average net production of the Nile Valley, as estimated by Mr. Tata. Taking these three experiments together the result is that in the cotton growing province of Gujerat there was failure, while at Poona, where no cotton is grown, the crop did fairly well. In addition to these experiments, of which Mr. Mollison had the oversight, he saw three fields in the Nowsari district sown with seed supplied by Mr. Tata in December, and in each of them "there were clear indications of more or less complete failure." But he adds that the tillage was not particularly careful, and in one field owned by an ordinary cultivator it was careless. After a reference to small experiments made to grow Egyptian cotton as a kharif crop with seed supplied by Dr. Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products, Mr. Mollison sums up his conclusions as to all the experiments with the pronouncement that he believes it has been absolutely proved years ago that exotic varieties of cotton are unsuited to the conditions of Indian agriculture, and further that an indigenous variety found suitable for one district might be entirely unsuitable for another. This is the orthodox official view of the matter, but there is no reason why it should be accepted without further experiments being made on the lines suggested by Mr. Tata, standing as they do upon an entirely different basis to that of former efforts. In his review of the report Mr. Muir Mackenzie truly remarks the Department has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of a gentleman of such known enterprise and intelligence as Mr. Tata. An advance copy of Mr. Mollison's report was sent to Mr. Tata, who in returning it intimated that he was still sanguine of success. We join with Mr. Mackenzie in the pleasure he expresses that the experiments are again to be made this autumn "in a season which it is hoped will be more nearly normal." One swallow does not make a summer, and one or two failures in an agricultural experiment do not demonstrate its impracticableness.

DR. MITCHELL BANKS, of Liverpool, the eminent surgeon, at the meeting of the British Medical Association, gave an interesting address on the "Surgeon of Old in War." Though civilised nations have employed every scientific expedient to increase the effectiveness of weapons of war, they have also strained every nerve to improve the methods by which men wounded by the newest-fashioned weapon may have a chance of living to fight another day. The scientific War Department wounds vigorously with one hand, and nowadays heals mercifully with the other. It is interesting to read of the old-fashioned infallible methods for treating the man who was unlucky enough to have stopped a bullet, and still more unlucky to fall into the well-meaning hands of the surgeon of former days. How many fierce actions face to face with armed enemies did not these surgical operations represent, unmitigated by the administration of merciful chloroform? The horrors of war did not end on the battlefield. Were it necessary to amputate a limb, it was done with energy, decision, and a certain amount of despatch. Then followed for the bleeding stumps the red-hot cautery or the bath of boiling pitch to ensure proper antiseptic safety. To obviate the evil effects of the poison supposed to lurk in the gunpowder that conveyed the bullet into a man's system, it was considered necessary to pour into the wound boiling oil, in which the bark of the elder had been stewed. The French surgeon Ambroise Pare in the sixteenth century was the first to use the ligature for bleeding arteries, and thus save the wounded from some of the worst terrors of cure. He had a busy life during the wars that distracted France for over thirty years. By chance he discovered—when he had not at hand the boiling oil and elderwood bark decoction—that a cold application of yolk of eggs, oil of roses, and turpentine, in which he wrappped the wound in fear and trembling for the result, did its work effectually and soothingly; and he then and there discarded the old torturing system. In England many famous surgeons fought against the use of strong caustics in the treatment of wounds, notably John Woodall, early in the 17th century. Richard Wiseman found the advantage of allowing his wounded patients stimulants, though he qualifies this indulgence by adding "thereby their spirits were kept up, and I had the liberty to bleed them as I thought fit."

Baron Larrey, the French army surgeon to whom Napoleon bequeathed a hundred thousand francs, with the words "he is the most virtuous man I have ever known," came in for high praise at the hands of Professor Banks. As the inventor of flying ambulances for picking up wounded soldiers on the battlefield and conveying them to where they could be treated with greater safety, he showed himself a practical humanitarian. But he was quite ready to dispense with an ambulance when one was not at hand. At Aboukir he had just amputated General Silly's leg in the short space of three minutes, notwithstanding the distraction of being under the enemy's fire all the time, when the English cavalry came charging on. Surgeon Larrey, nothing daunted, lifted his patient on his shoulders and fled successfully with him to the rear-guard. His own account, quoted by Dr. Banks, is amusing in its coolness and simplicity:—"I had scarcely time to take the wounded officer on my shoulders, and to carry him rapidly away towards our army, which was in full retreat. I spied a series of ditches, across which I passed, while the enemy, owing to the ground being so cut up, had to go by a more circuitous route, thus I had the happiness to reach the rear-guard of our army before the Dragoons; and at length brought my patient to Alexandria, where I completed his cure." Larrey was everywhere with Napoleon; made the march to Moscow, and shared in the miserable retreat, and from that unlucky capital working unflaggingly. On the field of Waterloo, succouring the wounded at night, he was surprised by some Prussian lancers. He gallopped away, seeing no chance of mercy, but first fired off his pistols at them. They shot his horse and wounded him so severely that he lay unconscious and apparently dead from sabre-cuts. Recovering his senses he struggled across the country hoping to reach France, but more of the ubiquitous Prussian cavalry found him out again, seized and robbed him, and brought him before an officer, who ordered him to be shot. Even now his charmed life was to be saved, for just before the execution of the sentence, a Surgeon-Major recognised the famous Larrey. He was presented to Blucher, who saw in him the man to whom his son, when badly wounded, owed his life, and he granted Larrey his liberty. He worked hard for many

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN MUSSULMANS AND THE TURKISH PRESS.

STRONG COMPLAINT TO THE SULTAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The British Embassy at Constantinople has complained strongly to the Sultan that the Press authorities have prohibited the publication of the contradiction of a fictitious interview with the Maharajah of Kapurthala, which recently appeared in the *Sabah*, and in which his Highness is stated to have ascribed the outbreaks on the Indian Frontier to British disregard of Mussalman religious feeling, and to have said that the Mussalmans of India are prepared to serve the Caliph.

THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

EXPEDITIONS (FRENCH ?) ON THE UPPER NILE.

With regard to Reuter's announcement respecting the Egyptian advance into the Soudan, the presence of certain expeditions on the Upper Nile may necessitate the present plans being accelerated.

CANADA AND INDIA.

An Order in Council has been passed at Ottawa, admitting India to the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff.

GREECE AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, SEP. 20.

The excitement in Greece regarding the Treaty of Peace with Turkey is subsiding, and it is generally felt that the terms though onerous must be accepted.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

It is reported from Merawe that the Khalifa has ordered his troops to oppose the Egyptian advance on Metemmeh.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

Ten drafts of Dragoons and Hussars from Canterbury have been ordered to India in November.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived a Brindisi, to-day.

THE HOME MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Sir John Woodburn proceeds home on four months' leave on October 15th. Mr. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, officiates as Home Member during his absence.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lees, Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal acts for Mr. Mackenzie as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., from the 18th November next, when the latter takes up special duty connected with irrigation in the North-West Provinces.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

It is understood that Mr. Meredith succeeds Mr. Thomson, as Deputy Commissioner of Simla, next March.

THE PUNJAB JUDICIAL SERVICE.

PROPOSED MEASURES FOR READJUSTMENT.

LAHORE, SEPT. 27.

Measures for the readjustment of the Punjab Judicial Service are now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a Committee of selected officers will meet at Simla at once to consider the subject. The most important features of the suggestions made appear to be to increase the number of Divisional and Sessions Judges, and to relieve the Deputy Commissioners very largely of original criminal trials under their enhanced powers.

The proposals are not likely to result in increased expenditure on the Services, inasmuch as new Divisional and Sessions Judges will be paid for by abolishing the present District Grade appointments.

The principal Courts in the district will thus probably all be held by members of the Provincial Service.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

THE DURHAMS WIN THE CUP.

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The finals in the Poona Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon, on the Poona ground, when the attendance was grand. The match was between the 4th Hussars and the Durham Light Infantry. The win was a very simple one, for the Durhams won by 6 goals and 5 subsidiaries to the Hussars' one subsidiary.

On the conclusion of the game, Lady Sandhurst presented the Cup to the winning team.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 53 new cases and 32 deaths round about Poona during 48 hours; of which 18 cases and 11 deaths occurred in the Poona cantonment; 7 cases and 7 deaths in Ghorpadi; 6 cases and 2 deaths in Ghorpuri; and 5 cases in Loni.

In the hospital 46 cases were admitted, making the number of patients therein 133.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rome arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE OPERATING FORCES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HADDA MULLAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The Afridis are reported moving their women and children to the fastnesses of Ningrahar, whither the Hadda Mullah has also fled after his defeat at the Bedmani Pass. In his flight the Hadda Mullah has been followed by execrations of villagers he has left behind to pay penalty for outrages into which he inveigled them. The enemy's force found with the Hadda Mullah on the Bedmani Pass was owing to their being taken completely by surprise by General Elles, as they expected the attack to be made first upon Mitai.

THE MAHMUNDS SUBMISSIVE.

The Mahmunds continue coming in to General Jeffreys to surrender arms and pay up instalments of them.

The Hadda Mullah's gathering is now completely dispersed.

GENERAL BLOOD'S COLUMN.

The villages in Mitai and Suran have been visited by a punitive force from General Blood's Column, and their forts destroyed, our casualties being only two wounded, in the Royal West Surreys.

THE THIRD BRIGADE RETURNING TO SHABKADR.

The 3rd Brigade has now been ordered to Laharai, preparatory to marching down the Gandat Valley back to Shabkadr.

THE ACTION IN THE BEDMANI PASS.

The 3rd Brigade had one man of the Queen's slightly wounded at the taking of the Bedmani Pass on the 23rd. The Buffs, 35th Sikhs, and No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery returned to Jhar on the 26th from Inayat Killa, being replaced by the West Kent, 31st Punjab Infantry, and No. 7 Mountain Battery, R.A., which left Panjkora on the 26th.

A convoy of the sick and wounded has reached Jhar from the 2nd, Brigade. All are doing fairly well, except Lieutenant Harrington, whose condition is very critical. General Meiklejohn and his Brigade return to Panjkora to-day.

PESHAWAR NEWS.

THE SNIPING AT HARI SINGH FORT.

On the night of the 24th three officers of the 11th Hussars returning from Peshawar to Hari Singh were fired on by five men concealed on the side of the road about three-quarter of a mile on this side of their camp. One native driving the loading ghari was mortally wounded, and died soon after. On reaching Hari Singh none of the officers were touched. A troop of the Hussars went out, but found no trace of the snipers. Sir Wm. Lockhart has proceeded to Murree for a few days, and returns to Rawlpindi on the 29th.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Sikhs, and the Kapurthala Infantry left Hangu on the 25th for Doaba; No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., with 2 guns, 3rd Field Battery, and Half-a-Squadron of the Central India Horse have reached Hangu from Kohat.

PEACE ON THE SAMANA.

All is quiet about the Samana, where the tribesmen are reported disheartened.

THE SHABKADR FORCE.

STRAY SHOTS NEAR THE CAMP.

DETAILS OF FRIDAY'S ATTACK.

LAHORE, SEPT. 27,

Details of the attack on the officers of the 11th Hussars at Hari Singh shows that on Friday, about 11 o'clock, Major Rycroft was returning to Hari Singh Fort from Peshawar in a closed gharri, Captain Potman and Lieut. Home following close behind in a tum-tum. When they were within about half-a-mile of the 11th Hussars' camp a volley was suddenly fired from a ditch at the side of the road. The gharri proceeded for about a 100 yards, when Major Rycroft, finding that the gharriwalla was wounded, took the reins, and drove on to the camp.

Captain Pitman, on the volley being fired, turned his pony trap round, and retired about a 100 yards towards Peshawar, halted, and waited till he heard a picquet of sentries challenge a gharri. He and Lieutenant Home then drove back towards Peshawar, and a troop was at once despatched from Camp under Lieutenant Kenrick, which returned half-an-hour later with Captain Pitman and Lieutenant Home.

The gharriwalla was hit in two places, and died in a few hours. After reaching the Camp, another bullet struck the gharri behind.

NEWS FROM KHELAT.

Major Alban's party in pursuit of Jaffer Khan was expected to reach Nushki yesterday. This place is the northernmost part of Khelat territory, through which Lieutenant Webb Ware opened up the new trade route to Persia and Afghanistan at the beginning of the year. Some more wire-cutting between Quetta and Khelat town and elsewhere on the Bolan line has been occuring.

The three men arrested some time back will be tried here next week by the Political Agent, who returned to-day from touring. Mr. Barnes, as at present arranged, goes on leave from the 1st November.

The 16th Bombay Infantry has most unexpectedly been ordered to Fort Sandeman, and is leaving in a few days. The idea is that the garrison in the Zhob needs strengthening.

THE ORAKZAIS OFFERING TO MAKE TERMS.

The Mala Khels, a section of the Orakzais of Tirah are reported to have sent two raiding parties towards Hangu. A raiding party of the Ali Khels of Tirah has started to Nariab, near Shinwari. This new is not considered serious, as we have plenty of troops at or near both places, and raiders will not be able to do much harm.

The Ali Khels and all other Orakzais who live in the Khanki Valley have sent in a messenger offering to make terms. They say that they will send in a jirga if the General Officer Commanding desires. They offer to return all the loot which they took at the sack of Nariab in August last. Nariab is an important village, and does most of the trade of these parts, especially in grain. It was sacked after the fall of Shinwari fort. They also offer to return all Government rifles. It is thought, however, that they will submit to almost any terms that Government may dictate, as they, together with their villages and crops, which are still standing, will be completely at our mercy when the force advances. They were implicated in the attacks on Fort Cavagnari and Saragarhi.

THE CONDITION OF LIEUTENANT BLAIR.

Lieutenant Blair continues to be doing well, and will be moved to Fort Lockhart to-day.

CONCENTRATION OF THE TIRAH FORCES.

The concentration of the Tirah Forces is taking place rapidly at Kohat. The Yorkshire Regiment reach Kohat on the 8th October; the King's Own Scottish Borderers on the 9th; No. 25 British Field Hospital, and No. 64 Native Field Hospital on the 6th October; and No. 5 Veterinary Field Hospital on the 1st.

Captain F. J. Lowry, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Tirah Field Force, arrived on Sunday night.

Ordnance stores are daily coming in from Khushalgarh.

A Rocket Detachment from the Naval Brigade has been asked for the Tirah expedition; also some search-lights.

Sir William Lockhart arrives at Kohat on the 3rd.

THE ATTACK ON CAMP NAWAGAI.

GENERAL WODEHOUSE DOING PARTICULARLY WELL.

It is evident that the attack on the Nawagai Camp was the final effort of the mullahs of Vas and Jarobi, and it has been reported that they and their gathering cleared off on the 21st, the day following their unsuccessful night attack. This statement is borne out by the fact that the Badmani Pass was occupied after very little opposition on Friday and Saturday.

The Third Brigade were engaged in punishing the Mitai and Suran villages. The force was continously sniped, but there was no opposition. Two men of the Queen's were wounded, one dangerously. Upwards of twelve towers were blown up.

General Wodehouse is doing particularly well.

The Brigade moved to Lakarai to-day. Sir Pertab Singh is down with dysentery, but is doing very well.

THE I. S. TROOPS UNDER FIRE.

A detachment of the Jodhpur Lancers was out yesterday and to-day, and the Patiala Infantry yesterday. They were very active. The Patiala Lancers were also under fire, losing one horse killed.

The Orakzais who gathered in the Khanki Valley two days ago to watch the movements of our troops, have now dispersed. The different Khels are said to distrust each other, and hence the dispersal.

The detachment of the 35th Sikhs at Fort Cavagnari will probably be relieved by the 12th Bengal Infantary on the 27th instant. They will join the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Fort Lockhart and will move to the front together.

BURNING ALIVE ADMITTED.

RISINGS AND RUMOURS OF RISINGS.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Fort Lockhart, Sept. 25, says the field telegraph has been completed to Fort Lockhart; but, yesterday, 200 yards were removed two miles from Hangu. Spies report that at a Jirgah of Afridis and Orakzai just held, Sayed Akbar Mullah of the Aka Khels, persuaded both tribes to renew the contest, the Orakzai to hold the Sanpagha Pass, and Afridis to concentrate in China Bazaar. Sayed Akbar is reported to have gone to Dakha with representatives of the Jirgah to ask Ghulam Hyder, the Afghan commander-in-chief, to help his co-religionists. The Orakzai are willing to receive arms from the Amir, but decline troops.

The Orakzai are not yet holding the Sanpagha Pass, but are reported to be cutting their crops. The outposts previously reported there have now disappeared. The enemy admit the burning alive of the Gulistan cooks, but state they would only treat the servants thus. They also state that the wish to capture the sahibs as hostages since it transpired that the lashkar marauding along Khanki on the 11th instant did intend to attack Hangu and Shahu Khel, but were opposed by the Samil Orakzai, who regard the fort as their own headquarters, and are now reported willing to submit. They stated they would deal with Hangu themselves, being able to distinguish friends from foes if the Afridis and Ghar Orakzai would attack the Samana, but were intercepted by our march, and therefore attacked our rear guard.

All the Daulatzai clans are cutting their crops.

Fateh Amir, chief of Mahomedzai, died yesterday of the wounds received in the sortie from Gulistan. The Chamkanni tribe, of about 1,750 fighting men in north Kurram, are reported to have risen. Colonel Ridgeway, A. A.-G., arrived yesterday. The ladies and wounded are to be moved from Gulistan tomorrow.

Half-a-Battalion of the Northamptons arrived yesterday. The 9th British Mountain Battery also arrived; and the 2nd Punjab Infantry and Derajat Mountain Battery are ordered to Hangu owing to want of water at Samana.

A HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WELL-EARNED REST.

A Panjkora (26th September—Inayat Kila, 21st September) telegram to the *Pioneer* says the force rests here to-day after an arduous week in the actions at Marimanai on 14th September, Mamund Valley on 16th, Damodalod on 18th, and Zazai on 20th.

Twelve British officers and 166 men have been killed and wounded, exclusive of camp followers and drivers; also a very large number of transport animals and battery mules. A great deal of ammunition has been expended on the 16th; the 35th Sikhs alone using 18,000 rounds. No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery are now unable to put more than four guns in the field, having lost a third of their mules, half the number of officers, and a quarter of the men.

The enemy's losses have also been heavy. Great numbers of vultures are now assembled in the Valley.

FURTHER FIGHTING EXPECTED SHORTLY.

MORE CAVALRY NEEDED.

Further fighting is expected shortly. The 11th Bengal Lancers played an important part in yesterday's action, the presence of Captain Cole's squadron on the left preventing large numbers of tribesmen from the neighbouring valleys crossing the open, and by causing them to make a long detour made them arrive late. More cavalry is urgently needed. Great satisfaction is expressed at the prospect of two more squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers and two of the Guides being sent to fight, and were watched by numerous persons (apparently in khaki uniform) from the hills which adjoin the Afghan territory.

The following is a list of the Buffs' casualties of yesterday, excluding officers already telegraphed as wounded:—(4734) Private Davis; (4572) Private Clements; (4845) Private Ovenden; (4549) Private Fox; (3387) Private Williams; (3152) Corporal Strutt; (4584) Lance-Corporal Clarke; and (2972) Lance-Corporal North.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Camp Doaba, 26th September.—The 3rd Bengal Cavalry left for Sadda yesterday to relieve the 18th Bengal Lancers, who go to Shenowri; and the 6th Bengal Cavalry under Colonel J. U. F. Gordon, arrived from Hangu en route to Thal and Kapurthala. The Infantry under Colonel Mellis arrived and left for Sadda this morning. They are a marvellously fine working corps, very fit, and keen on moving forward, and seem pleased at being given an early chance of distinguishing themselves. The 3rd Sikhs, under Colonel Tonnochy, presented a remarkably fine appearance on coming in here, having marched from Bannu to Kohat in three days, and Kohat to Doaba in three more. Camps are forming at Shenowri, and Kabi, and an early advance is anticipated. General Sir William Lockart is expected at Hangu to-day. All is quiet on the Samana and along the borders of Sadda, though it had been threatened by a gathering, nothing came of it. Eight posts of about 500 yards of telegraph wire have, however, been removed between here and Hangu yesterday.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF FRIDAY'S ATTACK.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE BRITISH OFFICERS AS HOSTAGES.

Peshawar, 25th September.—Last night, Major W. A. Rycroft, Captain T. T. Pitman, and Lieutenant C. S. Home, of the 11th Hussars, were fired on by five men concealed on the side of the road between Peshawar and Karri Sing Fort. They were returning from Peshawar to camp, and had arrived about three-quarters of a mile from camp, when scattered volleys of five shots was fired from the north side of the road where the cross road from Taikal Bala joins the main road. Major Rycroft was in the leading gharry alone. The driver of this vehicle was mortally wounded, and died soon after reaching the Camp. Captain Pitman and Lieutenant Home following behind in a tum-tum had to return, being warned, but not before hearing Major Rycroft's garry challenged by our own sentries. A troop of the 11th Hussars immediately came out, but they could find no trace of the enemy in the dark, and escorted the remaining two officers into camp.

This attack is thought to be an attempt on the part of certain border ruffians to capture British officers as hostages for the Afridis.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

The corps already here are detailed for the Tirah and being mobilised and got ready to take their places in the Expeditionary force.

Jamrad reports having seen about 25 Afridis at the mouth of the Khyber this morning. Probably, a picquet from the Afridi force is said to be collecting in the Bazar Valley. An attack on Bara was threatened on Friday, but did not come off.

THE R. I. REGIMENT.

The Royal Irish Regiment which had a good deal of sickness, has been ordered back to Rawalpindi from Kohat. Its place will be taken by the Derbyshire Regiment.

The following officers re-called from leave arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the English mail steamer Peninsular, and have reported their arrivals in the District Staff Office in the Town Hall:—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Charlton, A. M. S.; Surgeon-Major R. O'Brien, A.M.S.; Surgeon-Captain E. C. Anderson, A.M.S.; Surgeon Captain E. M. Pilcher, A.M.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. King, Ordnance Department; Captain A. H. W. Myatt, 1st Norfolk Regiment. They have all left to join their respective duties yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., has been selected to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, during the absence of General Sprague, proceeding on Field service.

ON THE SAMANA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing from Head Quarter Camp, Fort Lockhart, on 17th September, says:—Since my last letter, events have been marching rapidly. On the night of the 15th we could see that the enemy were on the move at last; all night long their watchfires were visible 3,000 feet below us, and by 9 a.m. on the 16th large masses were rapidly moving east down the bed of the Khanki. They moved in semi-military formation starting to the words of command "Fall in! Quick March," each clan on a broad pontage, led by mounted chiefs in front with the tribal standard and their commissariat on bullocks and camels on the reverse flank. Their destination was unknown, but pending the return of the spies we had sent out, news of their advance was flashed down to Hangu which was warned to reinforce Shahu Khel, a Shiah village, held by us closing the eastern outlet of the Khanki, and the most probable object of their attack. Detachments of the Royal Irish, 36th Sikhs and 3rd Gurkhas, which early in the morning had been sent down three spurs to observe their movements, caused them some annoyance with long range volleys. Hardly had these began, however, than reliable information was brought that the *lashkar* intended to break out by the Darband and Latha Passes and fall on Hangu Camp, now held by a very small garrison. Orders were at once issued for the recall of the several detachments and Hangu warned to be on the alert. At 2-30 p.m. the column was on its way to cut the *lashkar* off. The 2nd P. I. were supported by the 1-2nd Gurkhas in advance with orders to seize and hold the Sugar Hill till the convoy expected by the Pat Darband road had joined and the column had passed by. The Gurkhas were followed by the Sappers and Miners and Hangu with the 1-3rd Gurkhas acting as rear-guard. The convoy joined us in due time, and the column moved on to the selected halting place, some 2½ miles further on leaving two companies of the 1-2nd Gurkhas to hold the hill and cover our rear. Hardly had the head of the column reached their bivouac than

FIRING BEGAN.

The Orakzais, hitherto kept in check by our possession of Gogra, now swarmed down on our rear and began a determined attack on the convoy. Had this all been mule the whole would have been speedily brought in, but unfortunately a portion consisted of camels. At the first shot all the sarwans, with the exception of one plucky fellow, bolted, turning up next day at Hangu, and anyone acquainted with the ways of the useful but unwieldly "unth" can picture for himself the confusion, produced at night on a steep, narrow hill road by 51 loose camels without nose strings and maddened by fear and wounds. Both the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas behaved with great steadiness, fending off attacks which at times almost assumed the proportion of a rush, with section volleys, and doing all they could to bring the convoy in. To the main body on the hill beyond the sight, but for the necessary anxiety, was most picturesque. In the bright moonlight every flash could be seen, and the yells of the enemy and the sound of their war drums came steadily to our ears. As the bivouac was neared, the road wound down in a very nasty wooded ravine. Two companies, however, of the 2nd P. I. took up a position to cover the retirement, and doing their work very smartly the whole arrived in camp by 2 a.m. Here we endeavoured to sleep, though desultory firing went on all night. At day-break we tried to recover some of the lost camels, but found the Orakzais had been before us and looted nearly all our food. Our casualties were one officer, Captain Robinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, slightly wounded, and 12 Gurkhas killed and wounded, and about 40 camels stolen or strayed. Early in the morning we started for Lakha, an old Police Post recently abandoned by us and burnt by the enemy. Here we were promised a sufficiency of good water, but on arrival found nothing but one miserable mud hole. Luckily for us humans, the animals refused to touch it, so the men washed out their mouths and their officers partook of milk with a little tea in it. I forgot to mention that the party sent after the stores had found the bodies of three Gurkhas badly mutilated, and the corpses of nearly 40 tribesmen. Six of their malks we know were carried off and probably others, so their loss was presumably heavy. For

THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY

we halted, the whole force fairly worn out from want of water. At 3-30 p.m., just as we had started on our return to Hangu, we received news by heliu that the greater part of the *lashkar* we had been hunting had doubled on its tracks, and was at that moment investing the posts we had left the day before, Saragarhi, and Gulistan being hard pressed. There was not a drop to drink nearer than Hangu, and to fight our way back in the dark without it was, in view of the condition of men and animals, a physical impossibility. Very reluctantly the General, not daring to leave Hangu unprotected, followed the convoy, and we toiled painfully down the path, much broken in parts by the tribesmen, and at 6-30 p.m. arrived in camp dead beat. All next day we rested as well as we could, after the news of the fall of Saragarhi which reached us that evening, haunted by the fear that we should be too late to relieve Gulistan which, be it remembered, contained Englishwomen and children. As a diversion five squadrons and four field guns were sent off under Major Middleton, 3rd B.C., to get as near as possible under Gulistan and do what they could. As it turned out, this was a good deal, for though their fire at that range could not be very effective, their appearance not only greatly cheered the beleaguered garrison, but convinced the enemy that our advance would be made by Doaba. This they showed by breaking up the roads and planting sangars against us. At midnight

THE RELIEVING FORCE STARTED

from Hangu, carrying only great coats, waterproof-sheets, blankets, and one day's provisions, with every pakhal we could muster. The whole was concentrated at Lakha by 4-30 a.m., and at daybreak we advanced to Gogra Hill. As we anticipated the enemy, though taken by surprise, soon took possession of an ideal position on the hill with advanced post at Tsalai with 11 standards and about 4,000 men. They opened a hot and fairly accurate fire on our advance, but the guns brought up quickly into the front line soon produced an effect, and the 3rd Gurkhas, supported by the 2nd Gurkhas, stormed the hill. The enemy's retreat was pounded by the guns and long range fire of the Royal Irish, and Colonel Hanghton, on the West, hurrying down from Fort Lockhart with all of the 36th Sikhs and signallers and sick of the Royal Irish they could be spared, materially quickened their pace. Our force rapidly pushed on for Fort Lockhart, passing on its way the little post of Sangar, besieged for the last 24 hours; its garrison of 41 men, 36th Sikhs, were drawn up, as we passed, proudly displaying a standard they had captured in a smart little sortie, the night before. On we pushed to Fort Lockhart, and the General mounting the Fort tower could see Saragarhi Hill on which the captured post stood, covered with the standard and masses of the enemy. At last we believed in the oft reported thousands of the *lashkar*, for there must have been at the lowest computation 8,000 in battle array. Still no news of Fort Gulistan, so the General ordering up the guns, soon had the hill so

SWEPT BY SHRAPNEL

that on the advance of the infantry not a soul was found. It was a thousand pities, for had we but known it, Gulistan was safe for some hours yet, and had we but had the time we might have inflicted heavy loss on an enemy whose line of retreat would have been open to our fire. However so far as we knew, no time was to be lost, so limberin up we pushed on another two miles, and there on the opposite hill stood the Fort still bravely holding out. The slopes above and beyond were literally packed with swarms of the enemy now warned by the sound of our guns that the time for departure was at hand. At the sight of our skirmishers on the skyline every man of the beleaguered garrison who could stand, wounded or whole, sprang to the parapets and opened a heavey fire on the now wavering foe. Our guns hurried up and unlimbering poured in their shrapnel, while the infantry, racing down the steep hillside did their best with long range volleys to persuade some at least of the tribesmen to stay behind. The guns under Captain Parker made beautiful practice, even extreme ranges, across the wide valley, searching out and dispersing every group we could see and putting shell after shell into a village where they had imagined themselves at least secure.

SARAGARHI WAS A PITEOUS SIGHT.

The Fort we had deemed only two days before impregnable unless reduced by want of ammunition, water or food, was almost levelled to the ground, while the bodies of its gallant garrison lay stripped and horribly mutilated amid the ruins of the post they had so bravely held. The whole attack had been clearly visible to the Forts at Gulistan and Lockhart powerless to aid. After the second assault two of the enemy had been left behind in a dead angle of the Flanking Tower. These working with some instrument had speedily removed a stone and then mass after mass of masonry fell. Soon a practicable breach was made and in less time than it takes to write all was over. Hundreds swarmed in through the breach and over the walls. The little garrison, 21 rifles only in all, before the fight began, retreated to their sleeping quarters, and fought it out grimly to the bitter end. Tales have come from the very enemy, how one man in the guardroom slew 20 before they burnt him inside, and how one wounded man on his charpoy shot down four before they could gain admittance. Their comrades looked on silently as we drew out corpse after corpse, but there will be, I wean, a bitter day of retribution to come. Sikhs and Gurkhas, too, have now seen their mutilated dead. However,

FORT GULISTAN WAS SAFE

and with lightened hearts, some of us pushed on. By 2 p.m. we were within its walls. Blackened with gunpowder, worn out with 35 hours of continuous toil and stress, many bandaged and bloodstained, the garrison still presented a brave front. Drawn up at the gate were the survivors of the sortie, that gallant feat at arms, of which you have already had full details, with the three standards they had captured. Out of the original garrison of 105 rifles, 2 had been killed, 8 dangerously and some, I fear, mortally wounded; 8 severely and 6 slightly wounded. Of these latter 9 did not report themselves till relief had come. Major Des Vœux, who had his anxieties doubly intensified by the presence of his family, had been the life and soul of the defence, guarding against every danger and showing an example of cheerfulness and steadfastness to all. Lieutenant Pratt, an officer of 4 year's standing, had ably seconded him, though suffering from dysentery; Surgeon-Captain Pratt had untiringly tended the wounded under heavy fire, helped by Miss Theresa McGrath, Mrs. Des Vœux's maid, who amid the flying bullets could be seen here bathing a wounded sepoy's head and there tying up another's arm till the doctor could see him. Last, not least, every sepoy of this gallant band did his duty, and at times almost more than his duty, in a way worthy of the name of the proud name of Sikh. The state of the Fort had better be imagined than described. Bearing in mind the number of dead and wounded in that small space, and the impossibility of any, but the most primitive conservancy arrangements it is due only to the wonderful purity of this mountain air that it was in any way endurable. Leaving the Fort with two mountain guns, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry to guard it, the main column bivouacked to Pir [illegible] same night, and [illegible] and [illegible] Rabia Khan we [illegible] the enemy, [illegible] of Saragarhi. The next [illegible] tan and issued a stirring Force Order extolling the heroic defence of these two posts, and promising to forward the names of the most distinguished for valour. Major Des Vœux then presented to him his officers and last not least Miss McGrath, worthy, if any, of her Gracious Majesty's notice. He then visited the wounded, many of whom were ghastly signs of what they had gone through, and gave orders for the remedying of the most obvious defects of the post. Next day a reconnaissance was carried out to within one mile of Khorappa in the Khanki Valley. All villages were found empty, and in the distances could be seen men, women and children driving their herds hastily towards Tirah. All bonds to confirm the reports that the hostile *lashkars*, both Afridi and Orakzai, have for the time at least utterly dispersed. But there can be no doubt of two things, namely, firstly, that our march to Lakha saved a serious irruption via Hangu into the Miranzai Valley; and secondly, that but for our timely return Fort Gulistan, Sangar and Dhar could not have held out another 24 hours. Yesterday

A JIRGAH OF THE AKHELS

came in, protesting child-like innocence and fear of the Afridi *lashkar*. They were informed that their future treatment would depend on what could be proved against them and on their future conduct. In the meantime roads would be made through their lands, and they could help or not as they chose. They promised everything and handed over a deserter from the Shinwari Post, who richly deserved shooting, but will be delivered to the Civil authorities.

For the next week or so, we do not expect to make a move. Much requires to be done in getting up supplies, moving the wounded, making and repairing roads, improving the water-supply and the like. In the meantime, so far as we know, there is not an enemy, at any rate, in the field within 20 miles of us.

General Elles' capture of the Bedmani Pass was easy of accomplishment as only 500 of the enemy faced General Westmacott's Brigade when it moved forward to the attack at 6-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant. Overnight the camp was fired into, both brigades being in one line, but no damage was done. As to the actual advance, the 20th Punjab Infantry and the Maxim gun detachments led, and were opposed on every ridge, but the Maxim fire and the spirited manner in which the 20th moved forward were too much for the tribesmen. They were driven back until at last our troops crowned the peak 2,500 feet above the Pass. General Wodehouse's Brigade was meanwhile moving in support of General Westmacott's up the centre, and guarding the right flank; but it was not actually engaged. Our casualties were only one sepoy killed and four wounded.

GENERAL JEFFREYS' BRIGADE

still continues its salutary punishment of the Mamunds. On Thursday our troops visited a village up the valley, and on returning were fired upon in the customary manner. Major R. S. H. Moody, Second-in-Command, of the Buffs, was slightly wounded, and a few other casualties occurred. The Mamunds live partly in Bajour and partly in Afghan territory, cultivating lands on either side of the frontier. They can thus retire in safety when hard pressed, and return again when the troops withdraw. They are of notoriously bad character, and the Afghan authorities have had much trouble with them since Asmar was occupied a few years ago. They secured a number of rifles in the action of the 16th, and they have so far refused to surrender these. Hence their punishment has to be continued, though some of their headmen have sued for mercy. It is tedious work, but it must be done thoroughly, even though it delays General Jeffreys' Brigade.

A party of 200 Mysazais have raided into Kurram and attacked the village of Shahbaz Killa, six miles south of Sadda. These desultory attacks must be expected; it is impossible to guard all points from attack, as the tribesmen can easily issue from their hills. There is nothing new to report from the Samana, the Orakzai being apparently convinced that any further raids are now out of the question owing to the strong force on the range. General Yeatman-Biggs really dominates the Khanki Valley, immediately below the Samana, and no offensive movement against him is possible.

This easy victory over the Hadda Mullah's forces is attributed to the want of success on their part in the night attack on General Blood's camp. They made their effort then and failed, and when the two brigades faced them they had no heart for further fighting. The contingent of Afghan tribesmen also may have considered it advisable to retire across the frontier while their line of retreat remained open. General Elles, on the afternoon of the 23rd, sent back General Wodehouse's Brigade to Kuz Chinari. We have not yet heard whether he pushed on to the mullah's village of Jarobi, nor whether any large gathering remained in the upper part of the Bohai Valley. Even if the Hadda Mullah's forces remain in any strength, their dispersion will be an easy matter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THIS tournament was begun last evening, when two ties were played off. The Welsh Regiment, the holders of the cup, met and defeated the 19th Hussars; and the Middlesex Regiment played the Rangers. The first game was begun at 4 o'clock, and both teams suffered from the heat. The sun was blazing down, and even at 5 o'clock, when the second game was started, the temperature was a good deal higher than one usually associates with football.

The first match was keenly contested throughout, a fact which reflects great credit on the Hussars, who though a beaten team from the start played with great pluck right up to the end, and scored their only point within five minutes of time, Sergeant Holt making a grand run up the field. The Welsh were better at all points of the game, but when it is taken into consideration that the Hussars have only played the Rugby for about eight months they did remarkably well. The Welsh forwards are a treat to watch; they pack like sardines, and are always on the ball, while their outsides seem as good as ever. The Hussars have a useful lot of men, and are likely to train into a good team. Their half-backs were weak, and hardly ever gave the three-quarters a chance. Lieutenant Armstrong played a useful game, though a little more training would have enabled him to be still better. The second match, between the Middlesex and Rangers, was poor from a spectator's point of view, the soldiers walking through the civilians in the easiest manner. The Rangers went all to pieces, and the game was a scramble throughout. Lieutenant Hall was again to the fore for his regiment, and put in a lot of useful work.

The Welsh Regiment and Hussars took the field at about five minutes past four, and both teams received quite an ovation. The former team elected to defend the Cooperage goal, and the latter played up the hill. The ball was kicked off by the Secunderabad men, and returned into touch by Emanuel. From the throw in a scrum was formed and offside given against the Hussars. A free kick was given, and Jones had a try at kicking a goal, but the ball felling short, Armstrong secured and kicked into touch. From the throw in the ball was held, and a series of scrums resulted. The Welsh at length got the ball out, and Emanuel got away, but when collared passed badly, and the Hussars returned up the field. Play was kept in the centre of the ground, and offside was given against the Welsh. The kick sent the ball into touch, and from the throw in a scrum resulted. The Welsh forwards heeling out well, Watts secured and passed to Emanuel, who ran in. The kick at goal by Jones went wide off the mark. The Twenty-five kick was well returned by Marney, and the Welsh continued to press. Scrums followed, and the Welsh forwards letting the ball out enabled the half-backs to feed their three-quarters, and Foster got in. The kick at goal again failed.

The game ranged up and down the field for some time until Richards, putting in a good run, secured a third try, from which O'Brien kicked a goal. Just after the kick out half-time was called. From the kick-off the Welsh rushed the ball down, and one of the Hussars forwards' getting off side, gave the cup holders a free kick right in front of goal which was successful. From the kick the Welsh returned into touch, and the scrum which followed the throw in Kent got on and ran in, the kick at goal being successful. This brought their score up to eight goals and two tries, to their opponents, *nil*. Shortly afterwards, the Hussars secured, and Holt, the left wing three-quarter, put in the most brilliant run of the whole match, going the whole length of the field right through the Welsh team, and secured the only try for his side which was converted. Shortly afterwards Armstrong did an excellent run, but was collared before he could score, and time was called, leaving the Welsh the winner by three goals and two tries to a goal. It was an excellent game throughout in spite of the fact that the Welsh were much superior. Mr. Marshall Reid acted as referee, and Mr. Vivas and a Sergeant of the Welsh Regiment as touch judges.

The following were the teams:—

WELSH REGIMENT.

Full Back—Symes; three-quarter backs—Crocker, Lieut. Armstrong, Bird, and Holt; half-backs—Griffiths and Harris; forwards—Renshaw, Lieuts. Percy, Marshall, Knight, Edwards, Smith, Beaumont, and Hughes.

The second game between the Middlesex and the Rangers was a terrible scramble after the scientific play which was witnessed in the first game. The Rangers went all to pieces and never got a chance of doing anything. Kelly might have helped them two or three times, if instead of dodging about he had passed out to his fellow three-quarters. Martin played well at times, but he was slow in getting off, and the Middlesex men always handled him down before he got away. Half for the Middlesex played most brilliantly, his drop goal being a beauty of a most difficult angle. The game defies description, as it was simply a series of scrums from which the soldiers invariably got the ball and either ran in or forced their opponents to touch down. Only once did the Rangers get the ball really up in the Colaba men's Twenty-five, and the soldiers had to touch down. The civilian team were rushed forward, and their halves were completely lost. Adair for the Middlesex at half played an excellent game, and fed his three-quarters throughout. At the end of the first half the score was 2 goals (1 dropped) to *nil*, and in the second half Bailey and Wilkinson secured tries which were not converted, and Wilkinson dropped a goal. The score at the call of time was

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	5
B Mandvi and Chuckla	32	3	26
C Khara Talao	1	0	23
D Khetwadi	0	0	13
E Mazagon and Byculla	35	1	29
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total...	7	9	121
Total to date.....12,963		10,916	

a One recent arrival from up-country, Nasik.
b One recent arrival from up-country, Juner.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	6
Deaths	4

FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS IN BOMBAY.

The daily report of the workmen employed on the Famine relief-works at the Julai Hospital, Ripon Road, showed that on Saturday 659 persons, including 102 women and 67 children, were engaged. Thirty-seven carts were engaged. Forty cart-loads of ashes from Worlee pumping station and sixty-four cart-loads of ashes and metal slag from the Iron Factory of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, at Byculla, were removed and spread in the compound of the Julai Hospital by the workmen.

On the same day, 550 coolies, including 125 women and two boys, were engaged on the Clerk Road works. Forty carts were employed. Sixteen cart-loads of stones were removed from Sewree Quarry, eighteen cart-loads from Ghorupdeo Quarry, and fifty-two cart-loads of earth from Worlee Hill. Fifty women and ten men were given the work of breaking stones for road-metal.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were 286 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp on Sunday morning, 67 persons were admitted during the day, 41 discharged, and two transferred to the Grant Road Hospital, leaving at the close of the day 310 persons in the camp. There were on the same day 181 persons under observation in the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder. In the Narelwady Camp there were 194 persons on Sunday morning, five were admitted in course of the day, and 38 discharged, leaving 161 under observation.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
By sea	1,416	4,559
By land through Mahim and Sion causeways	4,042, making a total of 5,458 persons.	4,195, making a total of 4,584 persons.
Excess of arrivals over departures, 874 persons.		

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the reports made by the Medical Officer of B Ward to the Plague Committee, on Sunday morning, it appears that three fatal cases and four suffering cases of plague occurred in that district, on Saturday, as under :—Two suffering cases in Esaji Street, removed to Dariasthan Hospital ; one on Argyle Road, and one in 2nd Kolliwada Street ; the former removed to Jain Hospital, and the latter to Wari Bunder. One death in Donisee Street, one in De Souza Street, and one in 2nd Kolwada Lane.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on the 25th instant nine fresh cases were admitted in the hospital there. The total mortality was eight, out of which six deaths were recorded in hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 69. On the 26th idem, the number of fresh cases was four. The total mortality was fourteen, out of which eight deaths were reported from outside the city. The number of patients in [illegible]

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE official returns of plague cases and deaths during the week ending September 24th give the following results :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	53	46
Poona	103	74
Districts.		
Kaira	1	...
Surat	59	40
Thana	32	25
Ahmednagar	8	4
Khandeish	1	...
Nasik	73	52
Poona	153	110
Satara	493	313
Kolaba	25	19
Ratnagari	1	1
Territories.		
Baroda	8	4
Cutch	128	101
Palanpur	84	50
	1,228	904

The total number of deaths in the previous week were 738, and in the week before that 702.

The death-roll from plague to date is as follows :—

Total deaths week ending Sept. 24	904
" " previously reported	33,492
Total	34,093

THE CRICKET SEASON.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR FOR THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL C. C.

THE Bombay Municipal Cricket Club played their last match of the season last Saturday, on the Esplanade parade-ground, and had for their opponents the Elphinstone Cricket Club, which is known to possess a few of the finest bats and bowlers than some of the leading clubs in the city. The weather for the greater part of the evening was fine, and although the absence of Daruwalla, who on account of indisposition was unable to play for the Municipal team, was considered a serious shortcoming, the Municipal team bravely met their opponents in the field. A quiet half-an-hour decided how the game would go. The Elphinstonians having won the toss elected to bat, and were speedily disposed of for 24 runs, including byes. The bowling was by Messrs. Chonkar and Kaka. The Municipal team scored 17 runs for the first wicket down. The certainty of success resulted in a great deal of careless batting. The falling of the second wicket was the signal of success for the telegrah soon showed 28 runs. The third and fourth wickets fell for 48 runs, thus gaining the game by 8 wickets and 24 runs. This final victory of the Municipal team completes the third year of a series of successes such as is not known in the annals of cricket in the Presidency nay in the whole of India. To be undefeated in any single match for three successive years is to say the least of it highly satisfactory to the promoters and players of the Municipal team. Excluding the matches which had to be cancelled owing to the inclemency of the weather and other causes the Municipal club played in all eight matches with the leading clubs in Bombay, of which five were won and three drawn. The greatest defeat accorded were to two of the most important clubs of the city viz. the Bombay Gymkhana and Rolli Brothers' team the latter having among their eleven such excellent players as Messrs. Gagrat and Writer. Messrs. Chonker and Kaka as bowlers Mr. Daruwala as a bat Mr. Guzdar as a wick-t-keeper and the other members comprising the eleven deserve the highest commendation. The following matches were played showing the respective scores :—

Parsi Gymkhana C.C. Score 111.	Municipal Score 71 for 5 w	
V. M. C. A. C. C.	78 for 5 w.	" 143
Islam C. C.	31 " 5 w.	" 117 for 7 w
Bombay Gymkhana	118	" 121 " 5 "
Marine Battalion C.C.	38	" 72
Dhondi's XI.	39	" 78
Rolli Brothers C. C.	46	" 105 for 4 w
Elphinstone C. C.	24	" 48 " 5 "

The first three maches were drawn and the last five were won.

AT the meeting of shareholders of the British Goldfields of West Africa, on Saturday, 28th ultimo, one of the shareholders stated it was "simply absurd that directors should take £1,316 : 13-4 for buying £500 of timber. If the figures truly represent the facts, the transaction is rather worse than absurd. It puts Satan scraping the sore completely in the shade !

THE MONARCH OF MUSCLE.

(BY "THE SUBALTERN.")

MR. EDWIN SANDOW, the "Monarch of Muscle," has established a very excellent School of Physical Culture in St. James's Street, which is well worth a visit even if one has not the time or inclination to go through a course of training. Large numbers of men in the Service are now going to him ; and his course can be made to suit men of all ages and ladies also. It is sufficient guarantee for the value of his system to say that it has now been adopted throughout the whole British Army.

In his school there are none of the ordinary monkey-trick bars and ropes and ladders, which form the apparatus of the ordinary gymnasium. The training is done entirely with light dumb-bells (the heaviest used being bells of 5lbs. each), supplemented by exercises with machines made of India-rubber ropes.

Each pupil, before commencing, is tested very carefully by Mr. Sandow and a doctor as to his strength, his heart and his lung capacity. Mr. Sandow himself is an expert in anatomy, and says that for every pupil he has to lay down a distinct set of exercises. The pupil's measurements, weight, etc., are registered, and tested again at intervals of a month. The ordinary course lasts three months (26 lessons) and costs ten guineas. Mr. Sandow guarantees to increase his pupil's measurements during these three months by the following amounts, or return the fee :—Chest, 3 inches ; upper arm, 2 inches ; and fore-arm, 1 inch.

Waist—Proportionate reduction, and other measurements for thigh and calf, which I forget at the present moment.

The value of dumb-bell exercises depends entirely on the way in which they are done. The exercises taught in an ordinary gymnasium might be done all day with no other result than that of fatiguing without really benefiting the learner. Light bells used scientifically on Sandow's system will tire out any particular muscle in about one minute ; and leave the body braced up and hardened. As the pupil goes on muscles that he has been unaware of the existence of begin to show themselves. The dumb-bell exercises are followed by the India-rubber machine exercises for the chest, arms, and legs ; and a cold shower or plunge-bath, and a rub-down with a rough towel leaves the pupil in such a state of bodily fitness that he yearns to knock down a policeman. For anyone who wishes to learn heavy weight-lifting, there are instructors trained by Sandow himself, and huge dumb-bells up to any weight.

Mr. Sandow is one of the most genial and pleasant of men ; and of the excellence of his system his own iron body is a proof. All men going on leave to England should go through a course with him. His address is Sandow's "School of Physical Culture," St. James's Street, Piccadilly.

Go and inspect it for yourselves !

KHAN BAHADUR N. S. GINWALLA ON PUBLIC WORKS AT BROACH.

THE following letter was addressed, by request, by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla to Mr. R. E. Candy, Collector of Broach, who takes a keen interest in the public sanitary and municipal works of the Broach districts :—My dear Sir,—It would be an attempt to deceive the Collector, if one ventures to assert that the city of Broach is now no longer in need of any public works. If there be funds available, and if they be utilised carefully, the city would present quite a different aspect. Leaving aside those works which are generally termed as "luxuries" the city is badly in want of improvements in the following directions. The execution of these improvements will turn a name to the land that takes them up. The first and foremost that require attention is the Kutopore slope. The slope is a paved one. The surface of the pavement has, on account of heavy vehicular traffic, got smooth as polished marble. However much the polished surface might appear charming to the eye, it is no exaggeration to say that it is a standing danger to the public. The incline is very sharp and the surface is very glossy. The consequence is that the slope has got dangerous. It affords no sort of hold to the ironed hoofs of horses. Bullocks fare no better. Natives and Europeans have long been thinking of "relieving the cruelty of animals." It is difficult to say what would the energetic secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevension of Cruelty to Animals, and one of the leading Municipal Corporators and citizens of Bombay, think of the Municipality of Broach when he sees the present [illegible] hence from the [illegible] notice of the Municipality, Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Sorabshaw Hormusjee Sidhaisett, then Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, in the year 1893. The Executive Engineer, Broach and Surat District, was consulted, and he gave it as his opinion that the defect can be remedied in any one of the following ways :—(a) Reduction of the pavement from the middle of the road should be removed, and in place of pavement, metal substituted. (b) The road should be diverted from the well at the top of the slope and taken round the bastion and meet again near the Police Chowkey. (c) The levelling of the road from the Juma Musjid to the slope should be lowered and the incline reduced. The subject came before the general meeting the Municipality did not see its way to adopt any of these suggestions, but preferred to put up with the evil, and the matter ended to the surprise of the public. Accidents of carriages and pedestrians are not uncommon. Abuses are heaped on the Municipality for the manner in which the public convenience is attended to, but the slope stands deaf to what is complained of and cares little for broken knees, etc.,

The anxiety for the health of the town is in a great measure evinced by the scrupulous care the Municipality takes to keep in existence the tank called Fata Talao. The tank is not a large one. It does not hold water throughout the year. It serves no very useful purpose. But on the other hand, it proves a hot bed of malarious fevers and other kindred diseases when water dries up. There has not been a single sanitary officer who has not condemned the tank and desired that it might be filled up. But the valuable advices of experienced public officers have been but a cry in the wilderness. The tank has proved too strong for them to close. No work would be more useful for the public health than the filling in of the tank.

Simultaneously with the filling in of the tank, another important work can be started. A road, leading from the well on the top of the Katopore Slope to the Nerbudda Mills, would be a boon to the public. It will be similar to the one made near the Police Lines, but much cheaper than that. The main Bazaar Road is not sufficiently wide for its traffic. The proposed road will to some extent diminish the vehicular traffic to the relief of the Bazaar.

Another very useful and important work will be the improvement of the Ratan-Talao, near the Zahdesur Durvaza. Nearly one third of the town is dependent on this tank—and the wells it feeds, for its water-supply. It is a spacious tank and holds water for nearly nine months in the year. The river Nerbudda is not very far from the tank. The water of the river remains sweet till the end of March. The capacity of the tank can be increased by deepening. If the tank be replenished with river water in February or March, the townspeople will have plenty of water all the year round. In a year of scarcity the value of such a reservoir can properly be appreciated. Without water in the tank, all the wells on its embankment and its vicinity will soon run dry. The misery of the people at such a time may better be imagined than described. Such a state of things can be avoided if the tank holds water in it. Wells will not then run dry, and people will be saved. This can be easily arranged by the purchase of a small steam-pump to take water from the river, while it is sweet, and to fill the tank with it.

I make bold to say that a proposition moved by the president for the improvement of the Ratan-Talao, and the Katopore Slope and other works—in the direction mentioned above—will be carried cheerfully by the Corporation, and hailed with delight by the public.

There are other works of minor importance, such as improvements of streets, gullies, etc. But it seems unnecessary to write about them here.

AN inquest was opened, on Sept. 3, at St. Pancras, on the body of Sarah M'Lean, whose dead body was found, on Sept. 1, in a bedroom at Turner's Hotel, Guilford-street, Brunswick-square. The deceased and a man who is now in custody, and who has been ascertained to be a Mr. Stormonth, a married man with a home in Derby—where he was arrested—came to the hotel on Aug. 14 as Mr. and Mrs. Scott. Stormonth left the hotel on the morning of Aug. 30, and nothing was heard of the deceased, whose room door was locked, till Sept. 1, when the door was burst open and she was found lying dead in bed. The body was much decomposed, but there were indications that the cause of death was poisoning with laudanum. Letters found in the room and read at the inquest, written by Stormonth, represented that he and deceased had taken laudanum together with the intention of suicide, but that it had failed to take effect on him. The inquest was adjourned.—Stormonth was brought up at Clerkenwell Police Court on Sept. 3, and remanded on a charge of the murder of M'Lean. M'Lean was, it is stated, a barmaid, who had been in service in Coleraine.

THE MYSORE RAILWAY DISASTER.

THE serious wash away and damage of the 22nd instant had been cleared, and the line fairly laid for traffic a little after dusk the same day ; the relief party returned to Bangalore by 1-30 a.m. next morning (23rd). About 3-30 a.m. the startling news was received that No. 70 down train of the 22nd instant had met with a very serious accident on the Mulloor bridge, the engine and some carriages being precipitated into the river, which was in heavy flood. A relief train with medical aid was ready within 45 minutes of the receipt of the news of the catastrophe, and reached Channapatna, one and a-half mile from the accident, by 8 a.m. Channapatna platform was crowded with passengers bereaved of dear ones, and several of the wounded. It was indeed a pitiable sight, but I shall say more of the wounded later on. The Mulloor bridge is an old stone masonry bridge with 5 arches, each spanning 20 to 25 feet ; the fourth and fifth, farthest from Channapatna, collapsed, precipitating the engine, one accident van which had come up from Mysore for the relief of accident No. 1, and two third class carriages, into the gap. The second class lay vertically in mid air, the lower end resting on the debris below, and the upper end being supported by the rest of the bridge ; the first class carriage lay on the bridge off the rails threatening every moment to fall into the rushing tide below. Farther back, on the intact portion of the bridge, were two third class carriages, and the chief guard's brake. The accident happened during the night at 3-30 on the morning of the 23rd. Mr. W. Maile, a driver on the S. M. Ry., travelling as a passenger on leave to Mysore, acted very gallantly by getting together all the available roof and brake lamps and extricating most of the passengers from their perilous position. He was helped by some of the first-class passengers. There were four first-class passengers, who escaped without a bruise, and in the pendant second class, was a Mrs. Wright, her ayah, and two little children, all of whom were rescued, Mrs. Wright having one rib fractured. The engine staff were Driver Snell, aged 33, his son (second fireman) and his brother Fred, Snell, (first fireman). Both the unfortunate driver and his son are killed ; the former was found at a mile and a-half down the river, his abdomen and lower extremities being frightfully mutilated. His remains was brought by a small special train into Bangalore and buried this morning, Sept 24 He leaves a sorrowing wife and a large family. His son's body has not been found up to this. The first fireman escaped most miraculously with a deep gash above his left eye ; he swam across with the help of a Risaldar to the near shore, and fainted off in a cocoanut tope, from where he was brought into Channapatna by cart, and sent on to Bangalore by the first train. Sixteen or seventeen passengers all were wounded, one or two being very badly scalded by the steam from the engine boiler, which burst. The dead will in all probability double this number, and the majority of them may never be found, except perhaps, when the river subsides, and then there is every likelihood of their being buried in the sandy bed of the river. One young lady going out to Mysore for her marriage at Madras, was found drowned lower down the river ; the seven accompanying her are missing. Others that cannot be accounted for are four Mysore Risaldars out on a shooting excursion, one Eurasian boy travelling from Bangalore to Mysore, two of the railway men who had come from Mysore to help in the previous accident, and were returning. I am sure many more lie either in the debris or further down the river. The debris is being broken up so as to make its removal easy, and this will take some days. It will be a long time before through communication is established. To crown all, the bridge over the Shimsha, between Mudgere and Maddur, has been condemned as unsafe. The company has provided carts between Channapatna and Maddur for the transhipment of passengers and luggage. The Traffic Manager went through last night to the scene of the accident, and was followed this morning by the Agent and Locomotive Superintendent.—"Madras Mail."

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION AND DR. WALLACE.

LAST night there was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen held to give a reception to Dr. Jas. R. Wallace, M. D., F. R. C. S., of Calcutta, who so successfully introduced the cause of the association into Parliament and brought it before the British public. It being announced that Dr. Wallace would give an account of his doings in England and explain the future mode of campaign, the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was indeed very large. Rev. J. F. Row, the president of the association, occupied the chair. The proceedings began by Mr. Sharp playing an overture on the organ. Mr. Williams then gave a violin solo, Mrs. Sharp accompanying on the pianoforte. Mr. Harrington next sang "Excelsior ;" Captain Mathews and Mr. Williams playing a violin duet. Miss Stewart then recited verses specially composed for the occasion.

The chairman then briefly introduced Dr. Wallace, who during his sojurn in England had pushed the cause of the association.

Dr. James R. Wallace, after thanking the meeting for warmly welcoming him, spoke of his mission to London. He said that everywhere throughout Great Britain and Ireland perfect ignorance prevailed as to the conditions of life of what was known, as the domiciled British community, that is to say, Europeans of every nationality and their descendants who had made India their home. Nothing was known of the numerical strength of the community, its extensive employment in the administration of the country, and the work and enterprise in which it was engaged. Nothing was known of the poverty of the lowers classes, and of the difficulties that condition presented as a problem to be solved by the Government and the country. He had represented all the circumstances of the case to several members of Parliament to be found in the House of Commons and members of Government at the India Office and the War Office. In the interview with Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State, after hearing all he had to say expressed himself in sympathy with the cause, and invited him to lay the matter fully before the India Office. This was done in the form of a deputation, in which a number of leading and retired Anglo-Indian officials took part. The deputation was very kindly received by Sir Arthur Godley, the permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, assisted by Sir Philip Hutchins and General Sir Oliver Newmarch. Sir Arthur Godley thanked the deputation for the valuable information that was given in connection with Anglo-Indian matters and promised that the whole case would receive sympathetic consideration. Very valuable testimony to the excellent services rendered by Anglo-Indians in India was afforded by the deputation. Among matters that were brought before the India Office were the question of the exclusion of the domiciled European community from the higher or imperial appointments of the country, the question of the higher education of the Anglo-Indian community, the raising of local regiments, the larger admission of Anglo-Indians into British Regiments, and finally the inclusion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the term "British" in all the arrangements and reservation of appointments in India. Prominence was given by the speaker to the very kindly help that was given him by Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M. P., Captain Pirie, M. P., by Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Charles Lawson and many others including the officials at the Ind a Office and the War Office. Reference was then made to the important measure of the inauguration of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association in London, which body had resolved to advance the interest of the domiciled British community in every constitutional manner possible. An appeal was made by the speaker to maintain the struggle for representation in England as the best means of ameliorating the disabilities of the community.

In conclusion Dr. Wallace acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. M. P. Carroll for the able, and intelligent assistance rendered by him to the speaker in his endeavours to enlighten the British public of the injustice under which they were labouring. The following resolutions were then carried :—

(1.) Resolved.—That this meeting of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community of Bombay, held in the Town Hall on Monday, 27th September, 1897, cordially appreciates and approves of the various measures that have been adopted by Dr. James Robert Wallace, M.D., F.R.C.S., as the delegate of the Anglo-Indian Associations, for the advancement of the interests of the resident British community of India, by suitable representations of their cause to Parliament and to the India Office in London, and this meeting records its hearty thanks to Dr. Wallace for his disinterested and praiseworthy labours on behalf of his countrymen during the past six months in London.

(2.) Resolved—That this meeting approves of the inauguration of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association in London to protect and advance the interests of the domiciled British community of India (including Europeans of every nationality and their descendants) and fully recognising the need and importance of such a representative body in London, this meeting expresses its earnest hope that all the Anglo-Indian Associations of India will co-operate with the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, and that such aid as may arise from the Anglo-Indian Associations of India will be given to them on their behalf as occasion demands.

(3.) Resolved.—That this meeting earnestly calls upon all members of the domiciled British community to unite together for the defence of their common interests, and with this object in view to aid in inaugurating an Anglo-Indian Patriotic Fund, to defray the expenses arising out of an organised representation of their cause in England.

(4.) Resolved.—That this meeting desires to express its special thanks to Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., and to Captain Pirie, M.P., for their valuable assistance in promoting the representation of Anglo-Indian claims in the British Parliament, and it desires further on behalf of their community to record its grateful appreciation of the sympathy and kindness shown to Dr. Wallace, the delegate of the Anglo-Indian Associations, by the authorities at the India Office and the War Office of London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT about 14 minutes past 12 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 23rd instant, the down mail train from Peshawar ran into a goods train which was standing on a siding at the time at Bokra crossing station near Rawalpindi. Three vehicles attached to the mail, viz., the postal van, the point brake-van and one third class carriage were derailed, but no passengers were injured. The line was cleared in two hours, and the mail proceeded on its way at 2-30.

WITH reference to the "D.S.O." just awarded to Lieutenant Seton-Browne, a contemporary points out that this gallant young officer is the only surviving military officer who was present at the attack on the British force at Malizar, in the Tochi Valley. All the five others are dead. Lieutenant Seton-Browne was the first man hit, but he helped bravely the troops, and, when all the other officers were either killed or helpless from wounds, he, together with Lieutenant Higginson (who has since died from enteric fever), conducted the retirement of the force, displaying great gallantry and coolness throughout the fight.

THE Philatelic Society of India, following the example of the parent society in London, intends to hold an exhibition in Calcutta during the current cold season. An excellent prospectus has been drawn up, and in order to attract as many exhibitors as possible it has been decided to award silver and bronze medals to the best displays in the countries selected for exhibition. The project should be most successful ; for Calcutta is certainly the most important philatelic centre in Asia. The custom of collecting stamps has even spread to the natives, and in the Tolotollah region, hidden away in back streets, are little shops where foreign stamps can be purchased. The fact that the proprietors of these shops get their stock from dufferies of offices accounts for foreign letters sometimes reaching us unstamped.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes :—The Chief Justice of Bombay has refused Mr. Tilak's petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The result was anticipated ; and it will not, therefore, surprise anybody. The Privy Council will now have to be moved for special leave ; and as the question involves the liberty of the subject and freedom of speech, the leave is sure to be granted. Most probably, the petition and the papers will be sent to England by the next mail, and Mr. Asquith will be engaged."

A NEW memorandum has been issued from headquarters as to the method which will be pursued by the Commander-in-Chief in the first appointment of qualified Army candidates to Line regiments. From this it appears that a candidate having a family or territorial connection with a regiment may, when fully qualified for a commission, apply to the Military Secretary to be appointed to that regiment, and such consideration as can be afforded will be given to his application. If approved, and if the interests of the Service admit of it, he will be permitted to wait six months for an opportunity of being appointed to the regiment he applies for, but must understand that by so doing he losses Army seniority. If desirous of thus waiting, candidates must state this when making their application ; and it is announced that after a candidate has once been gazetted on first appointment, no application for a transfer will be entertained save under the most exceptional circumstances. Candidates without special claims will also be allowed to apply for particular regiments (not exceeding two in all), but will in no case be allowed to wait. Where the claims of different candidates for the same regiment are evenly balanced, the first consideration will be given to those highest on the list in their final examination. But with all these regulations to be observed, it is distinctly laid down that, "all candidates must clearly understand that, while their wishes will be met as far as possible, they will be posted to vacancies as demanded by the interests of the Service."

ONE result of the recent earth quake, writes the "Englishman," is the proposal to change the site of several towns. There are those who think that Shillong should be moved to a position a thousand feet higher than the present station, and a more startling suggestion has been made in regard to the future of Rungpur. We understand that the officials of Rungpur would like to see the district headquarters moved to a place on the main railway line. Consequently the traders and shopkeepers of Rungpur are up in arms. They have addressed a memorial in Bengali to Government, in which they pour out their lamentations. Unfortunately they have to admit that Rungpur suffered badly from the earthquake. As a matter of fact, it fared worse, perhaps, than any other station in Bengal. The memorialists make light of the damage, and indicate, in an amusing passage, their infinite belief in the power of their rulers to deal with earthquake or any other horror or convulsion. "It is true" they observe, "that some fissures have appeared in some places in the Cutchery compound, but your humble memorialists really believe that the engineering skill of the Chief Engineer will be able to devise means to erect buildings there on a new plan. That the English engineering skill, which has been doing wonders before our eyes, will fail to adopt means to erect buildings on the present site of Rungpur, is what we are not prepared to believe." The people of Rungpur, we are told, are "proud of the British prestige," and are "doubtful whether there is any other Government which spends money and shows magnanimity in protecting the properties of its subjects as the benevolent English Government is doing." Really, after this, the Bengal Government can scarcely have the heart to "ruin the properties" of their devoted subjects and ardent admirers. But is there then a Blarney Stone in Bengal ?

REUTER'S Agency is informed by the Rev. Ernest Millar, of the Church Missionary Society, who has recently returned from Uganda, that one of the immediate causes which led to the rising in the province of Buddu was the attempt made in November last by King Mwanga to smuggle ivory out of the country into German territory without paying duty to the British Government. The attempt failed owing to the action of the German officer at Bukoba, who at once communicated with the British Acting Commissioner. A meeting of the greater chiefs of Uganda was thereupon summoned, and at their suggestion a heavy fine was imposed on the King and further restrictions were placed on his powers. At the same time, Mwanga was informed that on the next sign of disloyalty he would be dethroned. Early in the present year disaffection broke out among some of the chiefs in Buddu, who were hostile to European control, and two of these were arrested on a charge of treason. The details of the King's escape are not to hand, but it is thought probable that he broke away from his escort while causing on the lake and made his way straight to Buddu to join the rebels.

THE 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders will arrive in Egypt from Gibraltar on the 10th Oct. and will proceed to Cairo, where they will be quartered at Kasr-el-Nil barracks, relieving the 1st Bn. North Staffordshire proceeding to India. The 1st Royal Irish Fus., now stationed at Shwebo, Burma, will arrive at Alexandria in January, in relief of the 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire, which is under orders to move to Cairo to relieve the 1st Bn. Lincolnshire proceeding to India. The 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders will be stationed at Cairo on arrival from Crete. The date of their arrival is not yet known.

IT is announced that a Captain or a Lieutenant of not less than eight years' commissioned service of the Regular Forces may be permitted to retire from the Army on being appointed to a commission in the Militia of the United Kingdom. While serving in the Militia under such commission he will, for a period not exceeding ten years, receive a temporary retired pay at the rate of £100 a year. This retired pay will not be issued for any year during which the officer shall not attend the training of his Militia regiment, unless he be excused from such attendance on account of sickness certified by the regulated medical authority.

WITH reference to the report published in the "Cape Times," that Mr. Cunyngham Greene, British Agent at Pretoria, was about to be transferred to Madrid, Reuter's Agency learns that the statement is without any foundation.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

CURIOUS HISTORY OF AN ICE FACTORY.

HORMUSJEE ADARJEE KANGA VS. MERWANJEE COWASJEE MOTISHA.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 20,352, being the amount of damages sustained by him from breach of contract by the defendant to purchase an Ice Factory from him, and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st April 1897 ; that the plaintiff might be decreed to have a charge on certain property at Naigaum for the amount of such decree, for sale thereof in case the amount of the decree was not paid within a time to be fixed by the court, and the proceeds applied towards the satisfaction of the decree ; for costs and further and other relief. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Ghamat and Mr. Ahmed Sayani, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, represented the defendant.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgment, said among other things :—The plaintiff has sued to recover damages from the defendant for his failure to complete the purchase of an Ice factory which had been knocked down to him at an auction sale, held at the instance of the plaintiff in exercise of his powers of sale under a mortgage deed. The defendant has set up various grounds of defence which appear in the issues as finally settled after arguments. (Reads the issues.) The history of this case is as follows :—In 1885 the defendant and his brother-in-law, Ardesir Bazonjee, were interested in the ice factory, the latter as owner and the former as assignee of a mortgage. Then they formed a joint stock company, to which they sold the factory for Rs. 31,904. The purchase money was not paid, but the company ordered out from England machinery to the value of about Rs. 60,000, and borrowed on mortgage from Messrs. Meiffre, Neven and Co., about Rs. 30,000. During these transactions, the defendant and Ardesir were agents of the company. The defendant next filed suits against the company and Ardesir, respectively, to recover his share of the purchase money. These were suits 3 and 4 of 1889. A consent decree was passed directing the company to pay to defendant Rs. 12,000, and to Ardesir Rs. 10,000, and making these sums charges on the property. As Meiffre, Neven and Company were not parties to these suits, they were not affected by decrees. After this a suit was filed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank against several persons, including the defendant, who in order to screen his property from the risk of attachment, nominally assigned his interest in the decree to Ardesir and nominally conveyed certain other property, called the Naigaum property, to one Hari Valabdas. Subsequently the company went into liquidation, and in 1891 the liquidator sold the property to Ardesir for Rs. 91,000 against which Ardesir was allowed to set off his own claims to the extent of about Rs. 69,000, including the defendant's decree for Rs. 12,000, of which he was nominal assignee. On the same day (10-3-91) Ardesir mortgaged the property for Rs. 55,000, to Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta to pay off Meiffre, Neven and Company, and about three months later (9-6-91) he gave the defendant a second mortgage to secure his Rs. 12,000. In 1895 (16-10-95) Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta sold his mortgage to the plaintiff for Rs. 34, 425. On the 13th August 1896 the plaintiff, under his power of sale, put up the property to auction when it was knocked down to the defendant for Rs. 41,000. The latter, however, did not complete the sale, and under the terms of the auction the plaintiff again, after some abortive proceedings, got the property sold by auction on 17th March 1897 for Rs. 25,000 to Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mehta. The plaintiff now claims from the defendant the difference of price, and the costs of the various sales and interest. The defendant's contention is that when Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta assigned in October 1895 to plaintiff, the latter was a mere nominee for Ardesir, who supplied the money to pay off Cowasjee Shapurjee ; that the sale of the 13th August 1896 was a mere sham affair not intended to affect the real ownership of the property, but to protect it from Ardesir's creditors, inasmuch as Ardesir intended to go through the Insolvent Court ; that he did not execute the conveyance, because Ardesir insisted on his also executing a deed of partnership with the name of the partner left blank, and that the sale to Nusserwanjee was another sham got up merely in order to prove damages after he had refused to comply with Ardesir's demands. The case is one of much difficulty, and has given me a great deal of consideration. The Advocate-General contends that whatever frauds Ardesir and the defendant may have been guilty of, his client, the plaintiff, was a *bona fide* assignee of Cowasjee Shapurjee's mortgage, and in all good faith bought the property at the sale in August 1896. The evidence is conflicting . . . In this state of affairs it becomes necessary to test the truth of the conflicting theories with the aid of the facts admitted or proved beyond dispute. Now, it is undisputed that Merwanjee had a second mortgage on the property for Rs. 12,000, and that both he and the plaintiff conducted their negotiations through or in presence of Ardesir who was also interested in the property by reason of the equity of redemption left in the first and second mortgage. When the plaintiff proposed to bring the property to sale, the defendant, on 25th July 1893, waived his claim to three months' notice for the sale. The Advocate-General argued that he was not entitled to such notice, but that is immaterial. It is clear that for some reason or other, it was thought desirable, with a view to a belief in actual legal necessity or in order to give the proceedings an appearance of reality, to obtain the waiver. It was accordingly arranged through Ardesir. A few days later the defendant changed his mind and sent Ardesir a letter, on 30th July, in which he alleged that the plaintiff was a mere nominee of Ardesir, and that Ardesir's object was to enable him of the benefit of his second mortgage, and himself to pass through the Insolvent Court. This letter takes us back to the question whether the plaintiff was the real assignee of Cowasjee Shapurjee's mortgage, or merely allowed his name to be used in place of Ardesir's. However angry the defendant may have been when he came to the meeting he would scarcely divulge the scheme for a sham sale supposing such to have been entertained. The defendant clearly knew of Ardesir's intention to petition in Insolvency, and was endeavouring to get some way of protecting his own interest, which he may have thought would be endangered by the intervention of the official Assignee. Ardesir must have known precisely well that the defendant could not spend Rs. 15,000 or 20,000 more on the factory, and this remark, attributed to him by Cowasji Nowroji, shows a want of reality in the alleged conversation. The defendant's interview with Cowasjee Nowrojee, just as the plaintiff denies the alleged interview with Vachaji, and in neither case can much reliance be placed on the statements said to have been made. Even if this plan for an advance of Rs. 47,000 by plaintiff to the defendant was put forward before the auction, it is not necessarily inconsistent with the theory that both the advance and the sale were merely nominal. The auction took place on the 13th, and, as previously arranged the property was bought by the defendant, to whom it was knocked down as the highest bidder. No deposit of 25 per cent. was made, and it is obvious that if the plaintiff had, as he states, agreed to lend the defendant more than the whole amount due on the mortgage, he could hardly have expected him to be ready to deposit 25 per cent., especially as defendant had told him that he only possessed 7,000. However, according to his account, nothing was prearranged on this point, and after the property was knocked down, the defendant proposed instead of paying 25 per cent., to deposit his title deeds. To this proposal the plaintiff, without examining the title deeds, at once agreed. Now if all this had been carefully planned beforehand, and if after having the Naigaum property valued, and the title carefully inspected, the plaintiff had come to the conclusion that the ice factory and the Naigaum property combined were worth more than Rs. 47,000, and if he had been desirous of increasing his investment on these mortgages, the matter might have been intelligible but that the plaintiff who says he had only once been to the Naigaum property, when he thought it looked worth Rs. 12,000 should, without examining the title, have agreed all at once on the spur of the moment to accept the deeds in lieu of a deposit of Rs 10,350, is quite inexplicable . . . Now it seems to me that the defendant's account of the transaction adopts itself far more easily to the established facts than the plaintiff's. If the sale and offer of a loan of Rs. 47,000 were real, it is difficult to understand why they were not carried out. It is also difficult to see what profit there would be to the plaintiff in the transaction. The effect, so far as he was concerned, would simply be to convert a mortgage, which he says amounted to Rs. 39,000 on the ice factory, into a mortgage for Rs. 47,000 on the Factory and Naigaum property. Considering that for a long time past from the beginning of Cowasji Shapurjee's mortgage it had not been the practice of the ice factory to pay interest, it is not easy to see why the plaintiff wished to increase his investment. He can hardly have expected to get all his interest in future, and the margin on the Naigaum property was not sufficient to make it a safe transaction. He may have suspected the worthlessness of the ice factory and been anxious to realize, but the method adopted was certainly a strange one if he were only looking after his own interests, and not those of Ardesir. Then again it is unintelligible, considering the large sums that Ardesir says he invested in the factory, that he should have been anxious to facilitate the sale and the extinction of his own interest in the equity of redemption. Very likely he may have felt

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE phonograph, which was first conceived in France by M. Charles Cros in 1877, but realised in 1878 by Edison, has now been perfected by M. Loiret, a Frenchman, and is capable of addressing large audiences, as in the Rue Thibaud and at the Trocadero, Paris. Theatrical dialogue, songs, and operatic music, as well as lectures, are delivered by it. One instrument singing in a garden at Ville d'Avray drew a large crowd of passers to the gate. They were astonished not to be able to see the songster, who, or rather which, was hidden out of sight.

M. Loiret has improved the phonograph by adding a fine regulation to the movement of the cylinder, which contains the imprint of the sounds. The vibrating disc or tympan is very large, and set in a flat resonating box. Moreover, the point of the stylus, which engraves the cylinder, is of hard sapphire. A peculiar form of trumpet mouthpiece for emitting the sounds also tends to enhance the effect. Another important matter is the substitution of softened celluloid for wax to receive the impression of the sounds on the cylinder. Wax is apt to soften and wear down, but celluloid hardens, and will last a century. Of course, the same cylinder is only good for the same record. One cannot imprint more than one record on it, as in the case of wax. Thanks to M. Loiret, the phonograph is likely to become of more use than it has been hitherto. There is no doubt that it can be of service in teaching languages and preserving sounds for various purposes. In the hotels of the High Alps the guests are now entertained with automatic phonographs, and if Prince Henri d'Orleans would send one of Loiret's instruments to King Menelik, it might console the monarch for the loss of that musical box which, according to the Prince, was abstracted by Italian officers, and has been the cause of so much trouble.

A case of damages against a railway company on account of the noise produced by passing trains was recently settled in New York by the evidence of two phonographs. The paintiff convinced the judges by storing up the sounds in these instruments, and suppressed a great deal of argumentative noise in court as well as lawyers' fees.

Fatigue and excessive drinking, even of water, to quench thirst, predispose to sunstroke. It begins with a feeling of anxiety, a livid face, burning and perspiring skin, and then a fainting fit. The patient should, according to M. Niewenglowski, be stretched in the shade, his head slightly raised, his clothes loosened, and if that is not enough, his face, chest, and hands slapped with a linen cloth, moistended in fresh water. Some drops of ether in fresh water can be given internally. If these remedies fail, the artificial breathing and rythmic traction of the tongue should be tried.

Powerful electromagnets with pointed poles are now employed in the United States for extracting iron sparks and splinters from the eye or flesh. The eye of the patient is brought close to the point of a pole, and the magnet, suddenly excited by an electric current, pulls out the intruders. As long ago as 1646 Rildanus employed magnets for this purpose (see his "Opera Observationem et Curationem"). Even when the iron has passed through the sclerotic and is lodged in the retina or the chamber behind it, the magnet enables a surgeon to localise it better ere proceeding to an operation.

The celluloid ribbon of the cinematograph is inflammable and the rays of the electric lamp may ignite it if it remains to long under them. M.M. Lumiere, the French photographers, overcome this drawback by replacing the condenser lens by a glass ball filled with water, which acts as a lens and also absorbs the heat. The water boils, but a little fragment of coke hung in it by a fine wire moderates the boiling. If distilled water is used a little acid should be added.

Mr. John Clayton has taken twelve haricot plants of like age and habit. Six were exposed to daylight and six kept in darkness. The lighted plants yielded a harvest of beans thrice greater than the unlighted. Some of the beans were sown next year, and those from the darkened plants produced a crop only half as good as that from the lighted plants. Moreover, after four seasons of this experiment in darkening, the offspring of the darkened plants in the third generation flowered indeed, but gave no fruit. The race was extinct.

According to Herr Ziegler, in the "Zoologischen Jahrbucher," for long flights of 70 to 400 miles, the average speed of carrier pigeons is about 1,100 yards a minute, but this can be increased by the wind to nearly double, or reduced to about half, according as it is with or against the bird. Bad weather can disturb the course of the bird and thus reduce the average speed. They do not rise to great heights to utilise the high velocities of winds which reign at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet. In Germany these pigeons do not rise more than 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and often they fly much lower down, especially if the wind be against them.

One of those bizarre mermen or fish with a human head and arms, mummified, which the Japanese send us has been submitted to the Ronigen rays in France and, as was suspected, found to be a clever creation of Japanese art. No trace of skull or skeleton was detected inside the figure, which, however, is a cunning piece of work. Real Egyptian mummies reveal their bones under the "X" rays quite distinctly, and thus enable the age of the subject mummified to be verfied with considerable accuracy.

The Societe des Machines of Oerlikon, in Switzerland, has brought out a ribbon-saw worked by electricity which is able to cut logs over a yard thick. The electric motor is of six horse-power, and the saw runs at a speed of more than 100 feet per second. The saw itself can travel along a track and cut the logs from end to end as it goes.

The address of Mr. R. T. Colburn, vice-president of the Social and Economic Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the recent Detroit meeting, was an indictment against "Improvident Civilisation." He described at great length the history and devastations of war, and evils such as pernicious competition, spendthrift luxury, parasitism, and superstition. He declared that if the improvidence of civilisation continues, the coming man will be a "big-headed, small bodied, puny-limbed, bald, toothless, spectacled, and toeless creature subsisting on concentrated foods." All this we have heard more than once before. "The fate of that people where teeth and eyes decay and dentists and opticians flourish, is not at all conjectural. It concerns the student of physiology and sociology alike to ascertain what causes are at work impairing the digestive organs, the teeth and eyes of civilised people, and in what respects the as yet uncivilised have a manifest advantage.

At the Detroit meeting, Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also read a paper on the agency of man in spreading animal species, particularly insects. Owing to commercial intercourse, the agency of man is now more important than any natural agency in transporting and acclimatising animals or plants. Within recent years the English sparrow has been introduced into America, the Indian mangoose into Jamaica, the flying fox of Australia into California, the eucalyptus into Algeria, and the European gipsy moth into America.

It has been observed in France that the germs of some diseases persist in the soil for years after animals which died of them were buried there. Sheep grazing over the grave of others which died of charbon have been infected with the disease. It is probable that the germs of hog cholera and yellow fever also persist in this way. Cremation is therefore recommended by Mr. H. W. Wiley in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for all such diseased carcases of animals. He also utters a note of warning against sewage irrigation.

Since Lord Kelvin pointed out that inflammable hairwashes, such as those containing petroleum, may be ignited by electric sparks generated in combing the hair, we suppose that nobody who has seen or heard of his letter will use these preparations. There can be no doubt that his Lordship has pointed to a real source of danger which many did not suspect. Dr. Meldola has recently confirmed his theory from his own experience of what is called "dry cleaning" of apparel. A great deal depends on the state of the atmosphere and the dryness of the hair, and probably there would have been more accidents from the use of petroleum hairwashes if the moisture of the skin had not prevented sparking.

M. Marly, Member of the institute, who is the originator of chronophotography, which Edison has applied so well to his kinetoscope, and Lumiere and others to their forms of cinematographs for representing scenes from the life, recently delivered an interesting address before the French Association for the Advancement of Science at St. Etienne. His subject was the "Graphic Method and Experimental Science." After setting aside Aristotle's doctrine that all sciences is based on syllogism, induction, and deduction, which has reigned for twenty centuries and supported numerous errors, he referred to the modern process of experiment, which only cares to know facts and their relations, mistrusts the senses, verifies its hypotheses by trials, and marches with a sure step forwards. The record of movents by photography with light or with Rontgen rays has, he foresees, a great future before it in physiology, and he proposes that different experimenters will employ a uniform system of measures and apparatus to avoid confusion in the results.

The "Journal of the Anthropological Institute" contains an article by Mr. H. Balfour on the sect of the Aghori fakirs in India. Their principle is the fundamental equality of all things, a doctrine which makes them despise all creeds or castes, property and labour, and live on offal, (carrion, or worse, which they eat out of a human skull, often quite fresh. They are monotheists, and respect nobody but their teacher, who gives each disciple a name to blot out his past self. They have a form of marriage.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Sept. 8, is summarised in the following general remarks:—The yarn market in a general way can hardly be reported as having recovered during the past fortnight from almost its impracticable position. Only at previous quotations, and at a rise of about 8½ in some special chops, some settlements have transpired, and at heavy sacrifices about 4,000 bales have been worked out by holders, seeing that, even under a further decline of exchange, any further rise in prices than above was out of question. Dealers assumed and evinced an attitude under country advices that left no other alternative to importers, but to sell as above, and this tendency on their part was much heightened by very favourable reports of the prospects of the American and Indian Cotton crops. Prospects of the Cotton crops of the North here are also very favourable, and dealers expect new Cotton to arrive here therefrom very shortly. These elements all throughout the period worked against any further rise in values, though exchange on India during the interval further declined to Rs. 134½ T. T. and Rs. 135 post. There has been some slight recovery since owing to silver having risen to 25gd. and to-day's quotations are Rs. 136 wire and 136½ post, but the yarn market for the present has not been touched thereby. The uncertainty of the course of silver, the indefiniteness of the basis for Indian sterling rates, in consequence of the stoppage of council drafts for ten weeks, the reverse operation undergone of buying drafts on India, and the announcement to sell drafts in sterling, herald in a further state of uncertainty about rupee exchange, which at the close acts as a deterrent both to dealers and importers, and the much vaunted adjustment of trade is as remote as ever. Settlements, as they have passed, have passed chiefly in about half a dozen superior threads of Nos. 20 and 10 each. In Nos. 16 and 12 only two or three special spinnings at the most of each count have been in request at present prices. The rest are altogether under neglect. Some 300 bales Japanese No. 20 have been sold here at dollars 112 to dollars 113. Sales of Indian threads comprise about

1,250	bales of No. 20 sold at dols.	106 to dols.	112½	and	119
200	" " 16 "	" 97 to "	105	"	110
500	" " 12 "	" 99 to "	100		
2,000	" " 10 "	" 87 to "	103		

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 6,200 bales and shipments coastwise of about 1,000 bales—at 12,000 bales consisting of

2,800 bales of No. 20		7,000 bales of No. 10	
1,000 " " 16		100 " "	8
1,100 " " 12		100 " "	6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 135 wire and Rs. 135½ post.

In Shanghai about 1,200 bales, principally No. 20, have been sold at a rise of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2. The rise is to be attributed to Speculative brokers who have paid prices so far higher for small parcels to support their holdings. Otherwise there has been no inherent firmness in the market there, and instead of shipments going Northwards from the Hongkong market, various threads therefrom are on offer in the latter market for disposal. Sales comprise about

900	bales of No. 20 sold at Tls.	87.25 to	85
50	" " 16 "	84 to	85.75
75	" " 12 "	76.50	
175	" " 10 "	73 to	77

leaving unsold stock at the higher figure of 21,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 3rd instant, has been advised at Rs. 170 wire and Rs. 170½ post. It has risen since to 176. Japanese spinnings to the tune of 500 bales Nos. 20 and 10 have been sold at Tls. 85 and Tls. 81.25 to 81.50 respectively.

In Japan the market is down dolrs. 8 to dolrs. 10. Quotations received to-day therefrom are dolrs. 93-95 for No. 20 and dolrs. 90-91 for No. 16, and there is so very little of a demand both local and for the China markets owing to exchange being adverse 10 to 11 per cent. prem., that the millers are contemplating entire stoppage of work at night.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S BOOK ON CRICKET AS VIEWED BY AN UNATHLETIC POET.

IN the last number of the *Academy*, Mr. Francis Thompson, the poet, contributes a long article on Prince Ranjitsinhji's "Book of Cricket." Mr. Thompson, it is understood, never played cricket in his life; but, like any other "Lancashire lad," and like many other literary men who are not obviously cut out for cricketers (Mr. J. M. Barrie for instance), he is an enthusiast about the game. How enthusiastic may be gathered from such extracts as these from his review. Referring to Prince Ranjitsinhji's exhortation to cultivate fielding, and his citation of the Rev. Vernon Royle as a magnificent fielder, Mr. Thompson proceeds:—Vernon Royle may be regarded as a concrete example of the typical fielder, and the typical fielder's value. He was a pretty and stylish bat; but it was for his wonderful fielding that he was played. A ball for which hardly another cover-point would think of trying, he flashed upon, and with a single action stopped it and returned it to the wicket. So placed that only a single stump was visible to him, he would throw that down with unfailing accuracy, and without the slightest pause for aim. One of the members of the Australian team in Royle's era, playing against Lancashire, shaped to start for a hit wide of cover-point. "No, no!" cried his partner; "the policeman is there!" There were no short runs anywhere in the neighbourhood of Royle. He simply terrorised the batsmen, nor was there any necessity for an extra cover—now so constantly employed. In addition to his sureness and swiftness, his style was a miracle of grace. Slender and symmetrical, he moved with the lightness of a young roe, the flexuous elegance of a leopard—it was a sight for an artist or a poet to see him field. Briggs, at his best, fell not far short in efficiency; but there was no comparison between the two in style and elegance. To be a fielder like Vernon Royle is as much worth any youth's endeavours as to be a batsman like Ranjitsinhji, or a bowler like Richardson. Take, again, this little dissertion on

THE POSSIBILITIES OF UNDER-HAND BOWLING.

I am glad to see that Prince Ranjits-inhji, showing in this the independence and actuality which he displays throughout his book, does not think it beneath him to recognise the possible value of lob-bowling, to expound its principles, and recommend its cultivation by cricketers who are that way inclined. He even goes so far as to surmise that other kinds of under-arm bowling might prove baffling to present day bastmen if they were revived. I am of opinion that this would certainly be the case. On one point I think that the author does not quite bring out the peculiarities of under-arm. Namely, that "good-length bowling" is not so continuously necessary to under-arm as to over-arm bowling. Now, I think that the under-arm bowler can afford to pitch his balls well up, more than the over-arm bowler can; and that it often pays to do so—at least, against the present race of batsmen, who are unaccustomed to under-arm. For two reasons. In the first place, the over-arm bowler shrinks from pitching his balls up on account of extra exertion involved. He does so only occasionally, as Prince Ranjitsinhji states, on account of this exertion. The under-arm bowler, on the contrary, because of the ease and naturalness of his action, can pitch his balls well up without any difficulty; in the second place, because of the difference of trajectory between the two methods of bowling. An over-arm ball describes approximately a parabola, and when it is well pitched up comes therefore thoroughly on to the bat. But the drop of an under-arm ball, particularly if it be slow, is so much more sudden that it may comparatively and roughly be considered a straight drop. Even if fast or quick medium, it is much more abrupt in descent than a like over-arm ball. Consequently a batsman who attempts to clout a well-pitched-up under-arm as he would a like over-arm ball stands a fair chance of playing over it, especially when he is unaccustomed to this kind of bowling. If, on the other hand, he plays back, it is difficult to get the ball away, so that he may be deceived, and if he adopts caution is not likely to score off the ball. Yorkers, again, are perfectly easy to an under-arm bowler; they put no great strain on the weakest arm.

No professional cricketer could write more keenly and at the same time with more observation than this unathletic, fastidious, rather ultra-young poet, whose somewhat mystic verse seems to have no affinity with such mundane things as a cricket championship.

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE BUDDHA.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD addresses the following letter to the *Times* and published in that journal on the 9th September:—In your issue of January 23 last I was permitted to provide your readers with an abridged translation of the account published at Vienna by Herr Hofrath Dr. Georg Buhler of the steps by which Dr. Fuhrer had been led to identify the ruins discovered in the neighbourhood of the village of Nigliva, in the Tarai of Nepal ("Piedmont"), with the ancient Kapilavastu, and Paderia, with the "Lumbini (Lavani) garden," between Kapilavastu and Koli, in which the Buddha was born.

Subsequently Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, LL.D., the Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College, Calcutta, and known throughout the world of Oriental learning as the author of "The Buddhism of Tibet, or Lamaism" (W. H. Allen and Co., 1895), published a letter in your columns claiming the honour of the discovery for himself, on the ground of indications of the sites afforded in as yet unpublished communications of his to the Bengal branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; but as he gave no extracts from these communications I briefly replied that, invaluable as any clues indicated by him must have been to Dr. Fuhrer, the glory of the conclusive identification of the sites still remained with Dr. Fuhrer.

But I have now had an opportunity of reading, in the issuing volume of the transactions and proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society, a letter from Dr. Waddell of June 11 last, addressed to Professor Rhys Davids, himself an eminent authority on Buddhism, in which Dr. Waddell places upon responsible and authenale record a full and particular statement of all the facts and circumstances that gradually led up to the identification of "the Lumbini garden" and the sito of the palatine city of Kapila; and, having carefully studied the document, I am compelled to openly confess that it completely vindicates his claim to the discovery, and that the account I published of it in the "Times," in so far as I gave the entire credit of it to Dr. Fuhrer, was misleading, and most unjust to Dr. Waddell. The letter to Dr. Rhys Davids irrefutably proves that Dr. Waddell was the first to point out that the Asoka pillar at Nigliva, to the north of Gorakhpur, afforded a certain clue to the place of the Buddha's birth; that, from the first, he was the one person who moved the Government of India to have the spots indicated by him in the neighbourhood of Nigliva explored, and that he would have been appointed to explore them but for the Government, at the last moment, being unable to spare his services for the purpose, on which only they appointed Dr. Fuhrer in his stead. In short, while the "material" and actual identification of the sites of "the Lumbini grove" and "Royal Kapilavastu" was the specific achievement (*ad caput venire*) of Dr. Fuhrer, the "formal" discovery and potential identification of them was the distinct inception and higher glory of Dr. Waddell.

It remains for Dr. Fuhrer himself to answer for the suppression in his reports on the discovery of these long lost and important historical sites of all reference to the predominating part taken in it from first to last by Dr. Waddell; and he should furthermore explain the fact of his not having replied to the two letters said to have been addressed to him by Dr. Waddell, the first regarding the Asoka pillar, discovered in 1893 at Nigliva, and the second with reference to the inscription on it, published in 1895 by Herr Hofrath Dr. Georg Buhler.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September, 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl is pleased to add the following Consular Officer to the list of those declared by Home Dept Notification No. 672, dated the 30th April 1897, whether permanently or temporarily in office to have, as such, the privilege of private entree to the Govt House at Calcutta:—The vice Consul for Peru.

The services of Mr E Maconochie, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 20th Sept 1897.

The service of Capt G O Ross-Keppel, Comdt, Kurram Militia, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, with effect from the date on which he joins his Civil appointment.

Mr D F Addis is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

Mr F W R Cawley is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st Oct 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—Surg Lieut A Hooton, I M S, (Bombay)—23rd Aug 1897, and Surg Lieut R F Standage, I M S, (Mairat)—29th Aug 1897.

Surg Lieut Col C L Swaine, M D, I M S, (Madras), Medical Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, during the absence on deputation of Bgde Surg Lieut Col C Little, M D.

The services of the Rev C J Palmer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment with the Mohmand Field Force.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section 1 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, III of 1877, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, No 1234-I A, dated the 3rd April, 1897, for the words "the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, including Sind" the words "the territories other than Sind administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council" shall be substituted.

The services of Lieut E E Bonsfield, I S C, 26th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St. George for employment in the Travancore State, as Commandant of the Second Battalion of the Nazar Brigade, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E I Guilding, 2nd Batln, Essex Regt, offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Nagpore Dist, to be a Station Staff Officer, 1st class, in the Bengal Command, vice Brevet Lieut Col F J Aylmer, V C, appointed an Asst Adjt Genl.

Col W C Black, I S C, Asst Adjt Genl, Head Quarters, Bombay Command, and officiating Colonel on the Staff, Nussserabad, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, while so employed, vice Bgdr Genl R Westmacott, C B, I S C, appointed to command the 2nd Reserve Brigade and Jamrud Moveable Column.

Bgdo Surgn Lieut Col R Blood, I A M S, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon Colonel, vice Surgn Col E Townsend, A M S, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Mohmand Field Force, dated 10th Sept 1897.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A P Trevor, R A, wing officer, 20th Regt of Ho Infy, 22nd Aug 1896.

Lieut C A Smith, Essex Regt, offg squadron officer, 9th Regt of Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 18th Jan 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—Bombay.

Hony Lieut and Asst Commissary J Mason to be Depy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H M's approval, Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary W Hobbs to be Asst Commissary, and Condr T Heney to be Depy Asst Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 11th Aug 1897, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary Patrick O'Donnell, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service, as third Class Asst Surgns:—J L Wredden, G H King and A W Dyer.

Bombay—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service, as third class Asst Surgns, with effect from the 1st April 1897:—J A Colkers, E E Thipthorp, B Nadel and H Duckworth.

NATIVE ARMY.

5th Regt of Bombay Light Infy—Jemadar Mahadav Rao Dalvi to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Raoji Powar to be Jemadar, vice Hanumantrao Chauhan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th August 1897.

20th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Havildar-Major Ganga Ram Misir to be Jamadar, vice Motiram Pona, promoted, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

29th The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Infantry, 2nd Baluch Battalion—Havildar Mahrab Shah to be Jamadar, vice Maqbul Khan, promoted, with effect from the 20th July 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Col W J A Birch, I S C, Comdt, 5th Regt of Bengal Light Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Dec 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut F Harding, I S C, wing officer, 22nd or Wallajahbad Regt of Madras Light Infy, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 5th Oct 1897, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—E J Wright, Gentl, to be Sub-Lieut to complete the establishment, R G MacIver, Gentl, to be Sub-Lieut, vice Blaker, promoted and H S M Curran, Gentl to be Sub-Lieut, vice Ainsley, resigned.

Behar Light Horse—A Ogilay, Gentl to be Second-Lieut vice Edwards, promoted.

1st Punjab Vol Rifles—A E Fox, Gentl, to be Second-Lieut vice Avill, resigned.

E I R Vol Rifles—Lieut J Cumming to be Capt, vice Pont, promoted, and Second-Lieut S J Daffill to be Lieut, vice Cumming, promoted.

Mussoorie Vol Rifles—Capt S H Berkeley, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th Sept 1897.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifles—J Patch, Gentl, to be Second-Lieut, vice Mills, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieut N Devlin, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retairment, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Chittagong Volunteer Rifles—Lieut B F Milsom, resigns his commission.

Madras Railway Volunteers—J F Dinwcodie, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comndr T G R Finny, R I M, Port Officer, Karachi, sub pro tem, to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from 2nd Oct 1897, vice Comdr G Wilson, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 151, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Sub Lieut A E Harold, R I M for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col J W Thueburn, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and officiating Suptdg Engr, Punjab, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment on Field Service.

Mr J M Montague, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Agent, Bengal and N W Railway Co, Ld, furlough for twenty four months under Article 341, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr R G Nicholson, Accountant Genl and Depy Secry to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, has been granted by H M Secy of State for India, furlough for six months, in further extension.

NOTICES.

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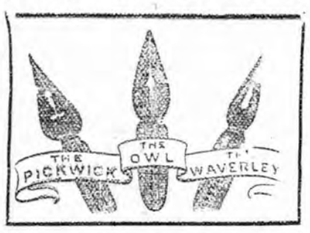

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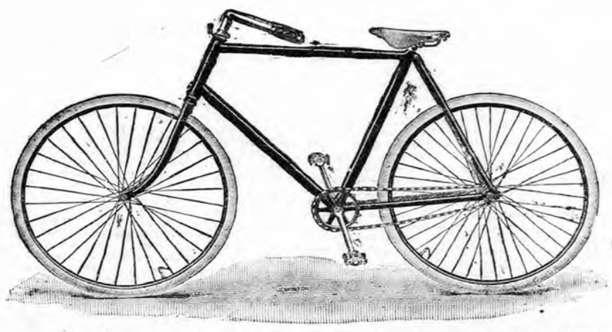

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